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Chaitra 10, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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GMGIPND—LS-II—58 (Ai)LSD—16-4-60—950.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 30, 1960/Chaitra 10 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

†

*1147. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 529 on the 26th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the Committee set up under Dr. D. S. Kothari about the establishment of the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have received any interim report in this regard?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The committee met in January and considered a questionnaire which has been prepared. They have asked for some more information. When this information has been received, the Committee will meet again. I was told that they are likely to meet sometime during this month.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I konw to how many bodies and individuals this questionnaire has been circulated and from how many of them replies have been received?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I want to have notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if before any decision is taken, the hon. Minister will have the replies tabulated and if so, how long will this process take?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Some of the work which will be undertaken by this organisation is already being performed by INSDOC. Therefore, there is not that urgency which my friends think there is in it. We shall certainly keep the suggestions in mind before a decision is taken.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Information Bureau already exists, would this Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information be an adjunct to that or an expanded form of that?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already said that we have the INSDOC. But this centre, when it is established will not only tabulate, but it will also take steps to see that the results of the research are made available through abstracts and possibly through translations on as large a scale as possible.

जिला गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पवन शक्ति का प्रयोग

*११४८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री १८ नवम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पवन शक्ति डिवीजन में डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति के पश्चात् डिवीजन ने क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों, विशेषकर गढ़वाल जिले में पवन शक्ति के उचित उपयोग के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Production drawings for the windmills have been prepared and steps taken to make a few units. Designs and construction of suitable water storage tanks for use with windmills are in hand.

[(क) और (ख). पवनचक्कियां बनाने के लिये नक्शे तैयार हो गये हैं और कुछ चक्कियां बनाने की कार्रवाई की गई है। पवनचक्कियों के साथ काम आने वाले पानी इकट्ठा करने के टैंकों के नमूनों और उन्हें बनाने का काम शुरू है।]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस से यह मालूम होता है कि मोटे तौर पर कुछ काम शुरू किया गया है, यानी अभी तक दफ्तरी काम हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सर्वे का काम इन इलाकों में कब तक शुरू किया जायेगा।

श्री हुमायूं कबिर : मैं ने पिछली दफा यह बतलाया था कि इस काम के पूरा होने में अभी एक या डेढ़ साल लगेगा। जो हमारी एप्लीकेशन लेबोरेटरीज हैं, उन में प्रारम्भिक काम शुरू हो गया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस डाइरेक्टरेट ने या मिनिस्ट्री ने सारे देश से कुछ आंकड़े और तथ्य एकत्र किये हैं कि कौन-कौन से ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां लगा तार तेज हवा चलती है और जहां पर पवनचक्कियां सफल हो सकती हैं ?

श्री हुमायूं कबिर : यह सब जवाब तो मैं हाउस को दे चुका हूं।

Shri Humanyun Kabir: I have how many Wind Power Divisions there are in the country? May I know whether windmills can only be there for hilly districts and if so, whether there are some in Bombay State where there are hilly districts?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered this question and indicated the areas where these may be useful.

Mr. Speaker: He has already indicated the areas where they may be useful.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे, शायद उन्होंने पहले बतला दिया हो, लेकिन कम से कम इतना आज बतला दिया जाये, कि कौन-कौन जगहें हैं जहां वह सफल हो सकती है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If you want me to repeat the answer, I shall certainly do so.

Mr. Speaker: He has already given the areas where power may be generated.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पर आज कहां बतलाया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बार फिर ? Next question.

Teaching of Science at Elementary Stage

+

*1149. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Governments have taken up the pilot scheme for

improving science teaching at the elementary stage in 1959-60;

(b) whether the proposed Central seminer-cum-short-term training course for consultants was held;

(c) if so, when and where;

(d) how many consultants joined; and

(e) whether there was paucity of science consultants?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The following six States have so far appointed Science Consultants:

1. Kerala.
2. Madhya Pradesh.
3. Bombay.
4. Orissa.
5. Uttar Pradesh.
6. Rajasthan.

(b) No

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any workshop or conference of studies with science teachers was held and if so, when?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the hon. Member is referring to the seminar, it is proposed to be held; it has not been held so far.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the consultants and science teachers were entrusted with the work of finding out a model syllabus and if so, may I know whether that has been done?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The main purpose of this project was to try out new methods and experiments and discuss and demonstrate better techniques and improving teaching aids and materials.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that there has been a proposal to start science clubs and schools of the Soviet pattern and also observe Science Day in schools so as to encourage interest among students in scientific hobbies?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We do not follow any other pattern except the Indian patttern.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government have taken note of the fact that a number of high schools even do not have the necessary scientific apparatus to teach scientific subjects and if so, what steps Government are going to take in that regard?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is true that many of the high schools do not have the requisite material, but it is our continuous effort to improve science teaching in our educational institutions and the Government of India have already taken various measures.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The Minister stated that only six States have appointed consultants. May I know what has happened to the other States, because they wanted some more time? May I also know the scope and content of the pilot scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The scheme was sanctioned only on 1-10-1959. Therefore, it is not possible for al lthe States to adopt this scheme. I am hoping that some more States may come forward. The Government of India can only write to the States; it is for the State Governments to start these projects.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the Central Government has made any attempt to prescribe some uniform pattern of studies for these courses for all the States where the experiment is going to be tried?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Uniformity is not possible all over the country Ultimately it is the State Governments

which draw up the syllabi and curricula. The Secondary Education Council has certainly drawn up a general standard for the guidance of the departments, but it is for the State departments to adopt it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How are you going to assess the results of the experiments made in different States, if there is no uniform standard?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already said that consultants have been appointed. Their purpose is not to insist on uniformity, but to stimulate initiative and the spirit of enquiry and research. Uniformity very often kills initiative and sometimes the whole scientific spirit is lost if lead uniformity is insisted on.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much sum has already been allotted to the States and whether the States should have to contribute something?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid, I do not have the break-up with me. I can supply it to the hon. Member if he wants it.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is there going to be a commitee to screen what is a scientific matter at the elementary stage, *e.g.* text-books etc.?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is not the purpose of these consultants. I have already explained that the main purpose of these consultants is to stimulate new methods and to advise them to prepare new materials for science teaching. They have a very limited objective in view.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has stated that uniformity kills initiative. May I know whether the hon. Minister will issue a directive that all kinds of uniformity in projects and plans should be abolished all over India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have no power to issue that directive.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to allow a higher scale of salary to science teachers in schools and, if so, when Government propose to implement it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This matter has been before the Government for the last several years and various efforts have been made to improve the salaries of not only the science teachers but of all teachers and as the House is aware, the Government of India are giving grants to the State Governments to improve the salary scales of teachers at all levels

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister has stated that funds have been allocated for helping the various high schools to equip themselves with science laboratories. May I know the number of high schools benefited by the scheme during the current Plan period?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have that information. I require separate notice for it.

Opium Cultivation

*1151. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that opium cultivation licences are being issued in the prohibited area of 15 miles belt on either side of railway line from Neemuch to Ratlam on the recommendations of Dalanda Sugar Factory;

(b) whether the matter of deciding the grant of licence is left to Dalanda Sugar Factory over the head of the Government authorities; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that these areas were declared as prohibited areas and now licences are being issued for these areas? What are the reasons for this change of policy?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The 15 miles belt on either side of the railway line from Neemuch to Ratlam is a traditional poppy cultivating area. So, no licences for new lands have been given to them.

Shri Vajpayee: What steps have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, to eliminate discrimination in the issue of licences?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is no discrimination. The licences are issued only according to certain laid down principles.

Steel Production in Public Sector

\+

*1152. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel which has been produced by the Steel Plants in the public sector upto the 31st January, 1960;

(b) what is the cost of production per ton of steel in public sector plants as compared to private sector plants; and

(c) how much of the steel has been exported till now?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 89,105 metric tons.

(b) The Steel Plants are in the early stages of production and it is not possible to estimate the cost of production at this stage.

(c) Steel produced in the public sector steel plants have not been exported so far.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how far the targets set by the Steel Ministry have been achieved and, if there has been any shortfall, the reasons for that?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The target was for both the public sector and the private sector. In the private sector it consisted of the expansion of the two main plants, Tata plant and the Indian Iron plant. The expansion of the two private sector plants has been completed. In the public sector the target was to set up three steel plants. Production in all the three steel plants has started and it is hoped that they will be in full production by the end of the current Plan period.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the targets both in the private sector and the public sector and how far the targets have been reached.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The production targets are six million tons in terms of ingots and it is hoped that the level of production will be there. But the actual production is not likely to be of that order, because in the initial stages there are difficulties and no plant in the world, when it starts produces upto the optimum capacity.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the steel plants are in the early stages of production. In view of the fact that the steel plants of Bhilai and Rourkela have been producing pig iron for the last one year, has any assessment been made of the cost of production of pig iron in the public sector as compared with the cost of production of pig iron in the private sector steel plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Actually, what I have said with regard to steel is equally applicable to pig iron. I would like, with your permission, to give a little information which might enable hon. Members to appreciate the point. In each of the project reports the cost of production has been given on the basis of certain assumptions like the prices of raw materials, cost of power and water, credit for bi-products etc. Depreciation charges have also been assumed. Since the project reports have been prepared,

there have been changes in the capital costs, prices of raw materials and such known factors and also in the technical features of the plants. The bearing of these differences on the cost of production is being analysed and the consultants will be asked to work out the costs once more on figures of capital costs, prices of raw materials and costs of power and water to be given to them.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Government will give due consideration to the suggestions contained in the report submitted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs in regard to the position of steel in this country?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. It has already been considered and we will try to make the best use of the materials that has been put forward in that report.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I konw whether, according to present indications, the cost of production at Rourkela is likely to be higher than that of Bhilai and, if so, the reasons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: As I have stated, the whole matter is still to be analysed and so I will not hazard a guess.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister has stated that the production has been not according to the rated capacity in view of the initial difficulties, which is a universal feature in all the steel plants. May I know whether it is a fact that the production in the first blast furnace in Rourkela is not according to rated capacity because the steel mill has not been commissioned?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, that is one of the reasons, and that can be a teething trouble.

Shri Mahanty: Commissioning of the steel mill does not partake of any universal law. There must be some reason. What is the reason?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Universal law is not law in the sense of any Constitution or any rules. Actual experience of the world shows that one thing or another is not ready according to your expectations, and that is precisely what is meant by teething trobuble.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the country is going to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of steel during the Third Plan period.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is our aim, but only time will show as to whether our economic growth is such that we can feed all the requirements of our economy with steel. But that is the objective and the expansion programme is designed really in such a manner that it meets with the demands of our economy with regard to steel.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has been estimated that the production of steel in the public sector factories in the Second Plan period will be 3·3 million tons. Could we know what the hon. Minister expects to produce in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur this years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is still one year to go so I would not make a guess.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is the last year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is there any agency which can do what I call performance audit of the construction of these steel plants with probable dates of their going into production, taking into account these teething troubles about which he is talking all the times?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid that I have given a wrong impression if I have said that I am talking of these teething troubles all the time. So far as the other thing that has been suggested by the hon. Member is concerned, namely, that there should be some agency to assess the performance and see whether schedules have been ahdered to, that is a continuous process. No project authority would

be worth its name if it does not continuously watch the construction schedules and see that the expectations are fulfilled.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What definite steps are being taken to give reality to this continuous process to which the hon. Mnister has referred?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This is not abstract. There are parts of the organisation which are constantly seeing whether the construction schedules have or have not been fulfilled. There are monthly reports, quarterly reports and even weekly and fortnightly reports to see the progress of construction. With regard to production also, we know what any particular unit should perform and what its performance is. Therefore it can always be seen whether it is up to the expectation or not and, if not, what are the defects and how they should be removed.

Shri Tangamani: Out of this 89, 105 tons which was produced till January, 1960, how much has been produced in Rourkela and how much has been produced in Bhilai?

Mr. Speaker: Has he got the break-up?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Up to the 31st January, 1960, Rourkela has produced 38,901 metric tons of steel and Bhilai has produced 50,204 tons.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Not much difference.

Technical Personnel for Oil and Natural Gas Commission

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*1153 { **Shri Nagi Reddy:** / **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the requirements of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in technical personnel upto the end of the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan has been made;

(b) if so, the nature of the requirements;

(c) the steps taken and the result achieved so far; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the requirements?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requirements of technical personnel consist mainly of Geologists, Geophysicists, Engineers and Craftsmen.

(c) The steps already taken and result achieved are:—

(i) Establishment of training schools at Jawalamukhi and Cambay to train up the drilling personnel.

(ii) Posting adequate number of Indian understudies with the foreign experts employed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(iii) Deputing Indian Officers for training abroad.

(iv) 34 Officers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have already been trained in foreign countries and 15 are still undergoing training.

(d) The steps proposed to be taken are:—

(i) Establishment of training and research Wing of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and instituting an apprenticeship course where the Graduates of the Indian Universities would be given a course for six months.

(ii) Sending the Indian personnel to foreign countries for specialised training.

(iii) Obtaining the services of foreign experts to train the Indian personnel locally.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether any estimate of the requirements of technical personnel for the Third Five Year Plan has been made and, if so, the number of technical personnel of the different categories that we would need?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The requirement of the Third Five Year Plan is under consideration and it is too early to give that information.

Shri Nagi Reddy: We have been told that the requirements of technical personnel consist mainly of some categories and certain steps that are proposed to be taken are also given. Have these steps that are proposed to be taken been considered in the light of the expanded necessity of technical personnel during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir. The programmes for the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan have been considered. As far as it is possible for the Second Five Year Plan and the needs, we shall require about 9,200 technical personnel by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether any steps have been taken to train technical personnel in the distribution wing of this industry or whether any steps are being contemplated for training technical personnel in the distribution wing of the oil industry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as distribution of oil products is concerned, that falls just now out of the purview of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. But if my hon. friend is interested in it, he can give notice of a separate question. I will surely answer it.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that oil exploration is carried on at the level of three different sectors, that is, the private sector, the public sector and the combined sector, may I know whether the steps enumerated in the statement are meant for all the three sectors or are they meant for a particular sector only?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The statement to which I have just now referred relates to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's activities in the public sector.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government have made any assessment as to whether our universities have the necessary curricula and educational facilities to prepare the basic background for the engineers and technicians of oil technology that have to be trained and whether Government propose to give any aid to the universities to give this basic education to the students?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The background study for our oil explorers, whether they are geologists, geophysicists or drillers, is obtained from our university graduates. For instance, geologists, students of physics, mathematics and mechanical and civil engineers are all derived from the universities.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the answer that was given in reply to a question a few days ago about training of technicians, may I know from the Government whether without having our technicians trained by the private sector we can achieve the target that the hon. Minister has just now told us of a few thousand technicians necessary for the fulfilment of our needs?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We welcome co-operation and assistance from all sides, whether it is private sector or foreign friends, for receiving training. We have received some training from the Assam Oil Company and outside authorities also. But by and large most of the problems are being undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission under its own organisation.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether Government have any proposal to establish any training school in Assam during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have some training centres in Jwalamukhi and Cambay. We have had some persons trained also from Assam in Assam Oil Company.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of what the hon. Minister has said in reply to my previous question, am I to understand that the private sector is not going to train our people for oil exploration and that they refuse to co-operate with the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, it is not like that. We do receive offers of help for training from certain of the oil explorers that have come to search for oil here. We are getting some assistance from them. But obviously we have got a big programme and we cannot expect that everyone of us can be trained from Standard Vacuum or any other concern.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Standard Vacuum Oil Company which is a partner in the Indo-Stanvac agreement have trained any technical personnel overseas who are working with the Stanvac Company in the Bengal basin?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A number of youngmen have been trained particularly by the Stanvac people in West Bengal. So far they are still under the employment of the Indo-Stanvac project. When some surplus people are there we try to get them.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It is reported in the statement that has been given that certain Indian officers have been sent abroad for training. May I know the number of Indian officers that have been sent abroad and to which countries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far we have sent about 34 persons. We are sending another batch of perhaps 13. Out of these 34 that have been trained abroad, 14 are from USSR, 8 from France, three from Holland, two from Iran and seven from the United States of America under the TCM scheme.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the total number of trainees at Jwalamukhi and Cambay training schools and the number of trainees from Assam?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There have been very few people who have been trained from Assam and a very large number who have been trained from Combay and Jwalamukhi.

Naga Chief

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*1154. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Naga Chief of Tunjoi Village in Mao was killed and two others sustained serious bullet injuries when about 80 armed Naga hostiles raided the village on the evening of the 12th January, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the 12th January, 1960, some persons from Khejo Khonoma in the Naga Hills Tuensang Area came and claimed some land near Tunjoi village in Manipur. An altercation took place between them and the villagers of Tunjoi who also claimed the land in the course of which the Gaonbura of Tunjoi was killed and three other persons received injuries. The incident appears to be in the nature of a land dispute. The police have registered a case and the matter is under investigation.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What help was extended to the Naga Chief?

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not aware if any help was sought or given.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that four persons, Naga hostiles, who have been involved in this issue have been arrested and out of these four two belong to Burma? If so, have Government so

far brought this to the notice of the Burmese Government and with what results?

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not in a position to say that two of them belong to Burma. My information does not reveal that.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government made sure that the Naga hostiles had no hand in this murder?.....

Shri G. B. Pant: The information that I have received, as I said.

Shri Tyagi: Was it only a dispute in that village or had Naga hostiles anything to do with this murder?

Shri G. B. Pant: There was a land dispute. They came there, set fire to a stack of fire-wood and claimed a piece of land. The dispute has been there even previously. That led to an altercation and to a riot in which three persons were injured and one was killed.

Shri Hem Barua: The news that appeared in the press—and that was obtained from the police source—said that four persons were apprehended by the police and several ammunitions were recovered from them and it further said that two persons belonged to Burma. That is why I requested the hon. Minister to see if these facts are correct or not because there is a trail of apprehension.

Shri G. B. Pant: I will convey the suggestion made by the hon. Member to the Manipur Administration.

Monuments of Local Importance

*1155. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 101 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) what steps are intended to be taken to protect the monuments of local importance; and

(b) whether they have been eliminated from the list of National Monuments under the control of the Union Department of Archaeology?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Item 12 of List II—State List (Seventh Schedule) of the Constitution of India lays down that ancient and historical monuments other than those of national importance are the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) The list of monuments to be dropped from the Central list of protected monuments has not yet been finalised.

With your permission I may add that according to the provision of the Constitution referred to in the reply, we have requested the State Governments to set up their own Archeology departments and to enact laws for the protection of the monuments of local importance. I am glad to inform the House that up till now ten State Governments have established their own departments of Archaeology.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether in the matter of categorising of monuments State Governments are consulted and their opinion is taken?

Dr. M. M. Das: In the matter of categorisation, whether a particular monument belongs to the local importance group or the national importance group, we refer it to the Standing Committee of the Advisory Board of Archaeology and the recommendation of the Standing Committee is accepted by the Government.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the views of the State Governments are taken or not?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कुरुक्षेत्र में जो ज्योतिसर तालाब है, जहां भगवान कृष्ण ने गीता का उपदेश अर्जुन को दिया था, क्या वह भारत सरकार के पुरातत्व विभाग में शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता ।

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as our information goes—and I am not prepared to commit—that particular monument is a small temple and it is not of great antiquity.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know at what stage the examination of the State Governments at present lies in view of the fact that the existing list of monuments is being examined by the State Governments in order to find out which are the monuments of local importance and which are the monuments of national importance?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The hon. Member did not get the answer quite correctly. There is a national list of monuments and that list is being scrutinised by the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Archaeology. There is no question of any examination by the State Government.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know at what stage the scrutiny at present lies?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The scrutiny will be a continuous one. We have about 5,000 monuments in the national list at present and some of them seen to be not of national importance. The first examination was undertaken during the current year and the Central Advisory Board recommended that 115 monuments from various States may be taken out from the national list. Out of that Government has already decided about 107 monuments.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the temple at Rameswaram is considered to be of local importance and is under the jurisdiction of the Madras Government, or is of national importance and is being listed as a national monument?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This was discussed at great length during the Budget debate, and I have nothing to add.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know the criteria laid down for fixing whether a particular monument is of national importance or State importance, because the hon. Minister said that 150 are to be removed because they are not considered to be of national importance?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The criterion is not any one single condition. Historical importance, archaeological importance, artistic importance, state of preservation, whether there has been new construction in the area—all these factors are taken into consideration by the body of experts and they advice.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: When they finalise the list of monuments, numbering about 150, to be handed over to the States, may I know whether they will take care to see that the State Government has the Archaeological or some other department to look after the monuments?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They are not necessarily handed over to the State Government, but I did give an assurance to Parliament and to the Central Board of Archaeology that no monument which is now on the protected list will be de-protected till arrangements have been made for its proper maintenance.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the Government of Bombay has brought to their notice a monument at Sindkhed which is the birth place of the mother of Shri Sivaji Maharaj? Has it come to their notice that there is such a monument and that it should be included in the list of national monuments?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot say about a particular monument, but if the Bombay Government brings it to our notice, we shall certainly pay every attention to it.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know if the list of the monuments that is being finalised will be published before finalisation?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They will be de-protected from the 1st of April, the day after tomorrow, and if you

so wish, Sir, I shall have a list placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the ancident monuments of capital of Bodo Kingdom at Dimapur in Assam have been taken to be of national importance or of State importance?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I should ask for notice. There are 5,000 monuments. I cannot say off-hand which one is on the list or not.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the reply we learn that monuments which are of national importance are preserved by the Central Government. May I know if a directive has been issued to all the State Governments to preserve monuments which are not declared to be of national importance, if steps have been taken by the State Governments for their preservation, and whether they have organised their own Archaeological Departments in all the States?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have answered the question, but I would repeat that we have classified monuments into three categories: monuments of national importance, monuments which are important but do not deserve a place in the national list, and monuments of local importance. The programme we have drawn up is that the monuments of national importance will be the responsibility of the Central Department of Archaeology. About monuments in the second category we have requested the States, and as we just stated before the House, about ten States have already set up their departments, and we are in correspondence with the others. About the third category, we have requested the State Governments to bring them to the attention of local bodies, district boards, municipalities, corporations, historical societies, universities etc., to look after them.

Shri P. K. Deo: What about the other States which have not organised their Archaeological departments?

Shri Hubayun Kabir: We expect that they will organise them very soon.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether at Sitapur Rudramarg is a monument of national importance?

Mr. Speaker: Regarding details, the hon. Minister has already said he wants notice.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know whether Government is aware that it is being defaced day by day.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may put a question separately.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if the Advisory Board is taking steps to assess public opinion about the importance of a monument before categorising it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Standing Committee will take all factors into consideration, but it is an expert body and it will finally have to take its own decision.

विदेशों में हिन्दी के अध्यापक

*११५७. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में हिन्दी अध्यापकों की मांग बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों की सरकारों ने अपने यहां हिन्दी पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध किया है और वहां भारत से हिन्दी के अध्यापक भेजे गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ विदेशी अध्यापक हिन्दी सीखने के लिये भारत आये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(ख) जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है दूसरे देशों के साथ-साथ ईरान, नेपाल, यू० एस० एस० आर०, पूर्वी अफ्रीका, सिंगापुर, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, ब्रिटिश वेस्ट इंडीज, ब्रिटिश गाइना और जेमिका में हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है। पूरी सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विदेशों में भेजे गये अध्यापकों की सूची

(१) भारत सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये :

(i) प्रोफे० डी० एन० शर्मा—लेनिनग्रेड स्टेट विश्वविद्यालय, यू० एस० एस० आर० में हिन्दी और भारतीय साहित्य के प्राध्यापक।

(ii) श्री केशव चन्द्र सिन्हा—यू० एस० एस० आर० की एक शैक्षिक संस्था में हिन्दी और बंगला के अध्यापक।

(iii) डा० राम कुमार वर्मा—मास्को इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंटरनेशनल रिलेशंस में हिन्दी के प्राध्यापक।

उपर्युक्त अध्यापक १९५७-५८ में भेजे गये थे।

(२) सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों की भारतीय परिषद् (इण्डियन काउन्सिल फार कल्चरल रिलेशन) द्वारा भेजे गये :

(i) दो सांस्कृतिक प्राध्यापक (एक सितम्बर १९५४ और एक अक्तूबर १९५५ में) केरिबियन (caribbean) क्षेत्र में भेजे गये हैं।

(ii) तेहरान विश्वविद्यालय में भारत विद्या (इंडालोजी) के लिये भेजा गया (अक्तूबर १९५६) एक प्रोफेसर (आचार्य) उस विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी की कक्षायें भी लेता है।

(ग) जी, हां।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण में दिखाया गया है कि बहुत से दुनिया के देश हैं जहां पर हिन्दी लोकप्रिय होती चली जा रही है, परन्तु भारत सरकार की ओर से जो अध्यापक भेजे गये हैं, वे बहुत सीमित संख्या में भेजे गये हैं। इसका क्या यह अर्थ है कि जिन देशों में हिन्दी लोकप्रिय हो रही है, उन्होंने भारत सरकार से मांग नहीं की है अथवा वे सीधे यहां से अध्यापकों को अपने यहां बुला रहे हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह तो आप जान सकते हैं कि अध्यापक तभी भेजे जायेंगे जब विदेशों से इसके संबंध में मांग आयेगी। जहां जहां से मांग आती है, वहां वहां भेजे जाते हैं।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया है कि इस विवरण को देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि बहुत से देश इस प्रकार के हैं जहां पर हिन्दी को स्थान मिला है परन्तु आपकी ओर से जो अध्यापक भेजे गये हैं, वे बहुत ही सीमित संख्या में भेजे गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन देशों ने जिन्होंने हिन्दी का पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है आप से अध्यापकों की मांग की है या नहीं की है अथवा सीधे यहां से आपने यहां अध्यापक बुलाये हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसका मैंने जवाब दे दिया है। निवेदन यह है कि जहां भी, जिन देशों में भी हिन्दी के अध्यापकों की आवश्यकता होती है, वे अगर इसके बारे में हम से पूछते हैं, मशविरा करते हैं तो हम उनको सलाह दे देते हैं और अध्यापकों की मांग करते हैं तो अध्यापक भी भेज देते हैं, लेकिन हम स्वयं नहीं कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां से अध्यापक लीजिये। उचित भी यही होगा कि अगर वहां से मांग आवे, तो फिर हमारे यहां से अध्यापक जायें।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy: Are there any teachers of Hindi who have gone there on the recommendation of the universities or have become directly professors or teachers during the course of their studies abroad?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member will look into the statement. Three teachers were sent in 1957-58. Obviously they went with our knowledge. I do not know whether they were recommended by the universities

or not, but these were the people who were outstanding in their own field and were approved by the institutions in foreign countries where they were being taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit one thing? There is no reply to part (c) of the question in the statement.

Shri Vajpayee: He has given.

Shri Hem Barua: Then, may I put a supplementary?

Is it a fact that the Government propose to offer stipends to African and Asian students studying at present in Indian universities, whether any applications have been received, and if so, whether the stipends are offered?

Mr. Speaker: All for Hindi?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Some stipends are offered and each scholar is paid a scholarship of Rs. 200 per month besides tuition and university examination fee. At present we have two scholars one from Japan and another from Israel who are studying here.

Development Loan Fund

*1158. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Christian Herter, confirmed before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the 17th February, 1960 that the Development Loan Fund, U.S.A. will accord special treatment to India in recognition to her "very real progress"; and

(b) if so, what will be the main features of this special treatment?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) So far as it could be ascertained by Government the official text of the Statement by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Christian Herter before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the 17th February 1960, does not contain a reference to the question of special treatment to India by the Development Loan Fund.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the amount India received from this organisation during 1958-59, and on what terms?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The allocations of 1959 were appropriated, but negotiations for the financial year 1960 are still in progress and allotment has not been made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the figures available, two loans were given: one loan was Rs. 8·6 crores which bears interest at 3½ per cent per annum which is to be utilised for the import of about 1·40 lakh tons of steel for public utility projects like irrigation and power; the other loan was Rs. 10·5 crores which bears interest at 5½ per cent per annum which is to be utilised for the import of about 1·20 lakh tons of steel for industrial enterprises for the construction of Government-owned factories like steel plants. I want to know why there is so much difference in the rate of interest between the two. What is the reason for the discrimination in the rate of interest?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: These loans can be allotted to both the private and the public sectors.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know why the rate for one is 3½ per cent and for the other is 5½ per cent, why there is such a difference between the two.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): For irrigation, it is for the benefit of agriculturists, and it will not be so very profitable, therefore it is less interest. The other thing is for the consumption of industries which is a profit-earning thing, therefore they take more interest.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this difference is actually meant to safeguard the interests of

the private sector against the expansion of the public sector because these entire loans to the tune of Rs. 10·5 crores are meant for the expansion of the public sector steel plants?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, that is not a fact.

Shri Heda: May I know whether there is any appreciable change in the attitude of the USA Government and private investment from USA towards investment in India, and if so, how far that has been envisaged?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All the signs and symptoms are very encouraging.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that a strange policy has been introduced here, to have this loan linked up with American services and goods?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There was a proposal that this amount should be diverted to the buying of American goods, but, so far, no decision from our side has been taken in this matter. Our Government have broached the whole question and the whole question is under negotiation.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know the reason why most of the Development Loan Funds of USA to India both in the public and in the private sectors bear interest rates of 5½ per cent and above, while all the development loans received from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary uniformly bear an interest rate of 2½ per cent? What does favoured treatment then mean?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is no favoured treatment. They are according to the terms and conditions of the Development Loan Fund loans.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the amount that was given for the import of steel has been utilised fully for that purpose, or whether there was a shortfall in our purchases?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not in a position to say just now whether the complete amount has been utilised, because I have no figures here with me at present, but I can supply the information to the hon. Member later on.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether there is any condition attached to this loan that the amount should be spent in America only or whether we can spend it anywhere else in any other competitive market in the world?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In respect of the loans which have been agreed to and which have already come to us, there was no condition put like that; now, it is there, but I am talking of all the agreements arrived at before.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There was a statement in the press that out of the DLF loan fund which had been appropriated for India, very little had been utilised, because of the high rate of interest. May I know the total amount that has been utilised and the shortfall for 1958-59?

Shri Morarji Desai: If a notice is given, we shall supply all that information.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there is a proposal to link up this DLF loan with a condition to purchase American capital goods, may I know whether the private sector projects which depend on global tenders would be affected because the prices of the goods in America are sufficiently higher, and if so, whether a deadlock is being caused in this or not, and if so. . . .

Mr. Speaker: How many 'if so'? There can be only one 'if so'.

Shri Hem Barua: If so, may I know whether a deadlock is being created, and if so, how that deadlock is going to be resolved?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of deadlock. If it suits us, we should take it; if it does not suit us, we do not take it.

Tax Evaders in Bombay

*1159. { **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a letter published in the Times of India on the 8th February, 1960 about tax evaders in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect employees of firms for giving the information about income-tax evasion to Government against the firm?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes.

(b) It is hardly practicable for Government to undertake to give protection of the type contemplated in the question.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know the number of people that have been dismissed by the firm?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not know whether I am in a position to give out that information, because the question concerns information passed on about income-tax evasion; in view of that, I do not know whether I am in a position to give that information about witnesses who have been dismissed or who have not been dismissed.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know the number of companies from whose employees complaints have been received?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the news report on the basis of which this question has been put. One Mr. Javery complained, and he wrote a letter to the Editor of Times of India about certain things that had happened in a certain firm. I do not know whether I am in a position to give out the names, because all this is under investigation.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वित्त मंत्रालय ने कोई साधारण नियम या कोई कानून कायदे ऐसे बनाये हैं जिन से कि टैक्स से बचने वालों के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लग सके और इन टैक्सों की काट पीट न हो सके, क्योंकि यह पता चला है कि अधिकारी लोग भी रिश्वत लेकर टैक्स छोड़ देते हैं ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : इस तरीके से आक्षेप करना किसी के ऊपर मुझे ठीक नहीं लगता ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सत्य आक्षेप नहीं कहलाता ।

Shri P. G. Deb: What was the fraudulent amount involved in it?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not aware of the amount which is involved, but this particular question concerns a complaint which was received, and in respect of which investigation is proceeding.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know the number of firms whose employees have given any complaints to Government about the treatment given to the employees for giving information to income-tax people?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is one firm, but I cannot give out the name.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: I wanted to know the number, not the name.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I said 'one'.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: At what stage is the proposal to amend section 54 of the Income-tax Act with a view to disclose the names of the firms against whom investigation proceedings have been started?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): In a highly advanced stage.

Position of Mayor in Warrant of Precedence

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*1160. **Shri D. R. Chavan:**
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any resolution passed unanimously by the Mayors in the last Conference for changing the order of precedence regarding the position of Mayor in the Warrant of Precedence; and

(b) if so, what step Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The resolution was referred to the Central Council of Local Self-Government held at Hyderabad in October last. The Council approved of the present position assigned in the Warrant of Precedence to Mayors just after the Members of Council of Ministers in the States. Government are in agreement with this view.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the present order of precedence for the Mayor in the warrant of precedence?

Shri G. B. Pant: The present order of precedence, so far as Delhi is concerned, is that the Mayor is given a place just after the Cabinet Ministers, in the receptions that are accorded. For other places, the precedence according to the State warrants is to the effect—that was our advice—that the Mayors may be placed just after the Members of Government, that is, the Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.

Archaeological Excavation at Nagarjunakonda

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*1162. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what archaeological research has been conducted in the Nagarjunasagar project area and whether the finds are collected and exhibited;

(b) if so, where;

(c) whether any historical data leading to ancient civilisation were collected and studied;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) whether any units have been set up to constantly watch, excavate and study the various exhibits found during excavation in the project area?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The area has been excavated and the finds will be exhibited in the museum under construction on the hill top at Nagarjunakonda.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The excavations have yielded palaeoliths, microliths, neoliths and megaliths. Material of the early historical period has also been excavated and it includes large-sized structures, coins, sculptures, inscriptions, etc., assignable to the early centuries of the Christian era.

(e) Yes, Sir. A special branch has been established under the charge of a Superintendent with the necessary staff. I may add that there are at present 89 officers of the Union Department of Archaeology working in Nagarjunakonda.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The first phase of the project is to be over very shortly when the whole valley will be submerged in water. Will the location of these monuments be on the eastern side or the western side? If it is on the western side, what is the approach and access that will be made in advance?

Dr. M. M. Das: All possible arrangements are being made and there is no

danger at all of losing or destroying the monuments in any way by submersion.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know what steps have been taken to house in the museum the septic tank and stadium found in the valley?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the amphitheatre, the Hariti temple and the University area are concerned, they will be located on the road from Nagarjunakonda to Macherla railway station. The other monuments which are possible to reconstruct will be housed on the hill top.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if all these relics could be retrieved before they are submerged by the project?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said now.

Dr. M. M. Das: The excavation has been already completed.

Shri Heda: What is the distance of the new museum that is going to be set up and the dam site?

Mr. Speaker: Why not hon. Members go and see? The hon. Member comes from Andhra Pradesh.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the date by which inundation will take place under the project's first phase?

Dr. M. M. Das: That information is not with me at present.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): If I may supplement that information, I may say that some water is likely to be released towards the end of this year. But so far as excavation is concerned, the work has been completed.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the projected hill where these relics are going to be collected is wide enough and approachable enough?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It will be a very beautiful island and my hon. friend can go there in a ship.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have got passes. Why not they go and see?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this place will become a centre of tourist interest for those persons who come from outside as well as those in the country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are hoping that it will be a place of not only tourist interest but also interest to scholars like my hon. friend.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I would like to know whether the museum is located on the eastern side of the valley or on the western side? Or are they on the same side?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The museum is on the island inside the Nagarjunasagar Lake, and the particular monument mentioned earlier, the so-called amphitheatre, will be on the bank.

Higher Secondary Education in Delhi

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*1163. { **Shri P. K. Deo:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of teachers under the auspices of the Delhi Board of Higher Secondary Education suggested the introduction of a new type of 'model questions' whereby cramming by students would be discouraged;

(b) whether such questions have been introduced in any examination; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if there is any proposal to extend this type of examination to other States and other Universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This matter has been put to the Universities and State Governments also. Various States are

examining this question and have already taken some measures to improve the system of examination.

Marine Diesel Engine

*1164. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to set up Marine Diesel Engines Factory is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Committee has been set up to recommend steps to be taken to encourage indigenous production of such material and equipment;

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee;

(d) the place where the factory would be set up; and

(e) the total amount to be spent on it?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (e). This Question will be answered by the Minister of Commerce and Industry on a subsequent date.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is no procedure in the Ministries of the Central Government under which if a question is addressed wrongly to a Ministry that Ministry forwards it to the concerned Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said so. He has said that this has been forwarded to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Member should then have been informed earlier.

Mr. Speaker: The concerned Ministry will answer it in their own turn. Hon. Members are aware that particular Ministries are allotted for particular days.

Shri Tangamani: In the past whenever we refer to a particular Ministry and it is also printed, we are told well in advance that it will be answered by some other Minister on such and such date. The date is specified. May we know what are the special reasons why this was first printed and the old procedure was not followed?

Mr. Speaker: Somehow it is a slip.

Shri Krishna Menon: I was advised that my Ministry ought to say this here and not say that we won't answer. I am told that it would take some time for the concerned Ministry to answer it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cheap Radio Sets

*1150. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 110 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., have since decided to manufacture cheap radio-sets for public use; and

(b) if so, when production is likely to start?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Production programme of Bharat Electronics will include various items of public use which will lend themselves to economic production without prejudice to Defence and other essential governmental requirements such as Police and Railways. In such a programme Radio Sets will find a place if they satisfy the above consideration.

Excise Duty on Vegetable Non-Essential Oils

*1156. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any appeal from the Vegetable Non-essential Oil small producers to modify the definition of small units so that units upto 12 ghanis are exempted and brought under the simplified procedure of excise control for cottage industry projects; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking in this matter.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Several representations were received from small scale manufacturers of Vegetable Non-essential Oil industry requesting that the simplified procedure scheme introduced for the benefit of the small scale manufacturers capable of producing only upto 75 tons of oil per year should be extended to even those units which employed larger number of equipments, whose rated capacity of production was more than 75 tons of oil per year;

(b) The simplified procedure mentioned above has since been replaced by a scheme of compounded levy under which units employing upto 2 expellers or 24 ghanis or equivalent capacity would be eligible to opt for the compounded levy. Prior to this liberalised scheme, compounded levy applied only to units employing upto 3 ghanis or equivalent capacity.

Development of Indian Studies in Melbourne University

*1161. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Melbourne University in Australia has decided to open a Department of Indian studies; and

(b) whether an Indian is likely to be appointed as the first head of the Department?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to say anything until the selection is made.

Nationalisation of Panna Diamond Mines

*1165. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panna Diamond Mines are going to be nationalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Diamond mining in Panna is proposed to be undertaken—on a substantial scale in the State sector in accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1956. An exploratory project for implementation has already been entrusted to the National Mineral Development Corporation—a Government of India Undertaking. No other act of nationalisation is involved.

Financial Assistance to Commander Nanavati

*1166. **Shri Achar:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was sanctioned for payment to Commander Nanavati to defend himself in the murder case against him;

(b) if so, the amount so sanctioned; and

(c) the reasons for granting him this help?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 10,000.

(c) Government considered it a fit case for the grant of some financial assistance.

Mining Engineers of Singareni Collieries

*1167. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mining engineers (Colliery Managers) of Singareni Collieries, Andhra Pradesh, are being sent to the United Kingdom for training under the Colombo Plan;

(b) if so, how many are being sent;

(c) the period of training in the United Kingdom; and

(d) how the selection is made?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

*1168. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether daily earning of lakhs of rupees of Delhi Municipal Corporation is not being kept in safe custody due to bank strike; and

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements made by Government for safe custody of the money?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The daily earnings are being kept in safe custody.

Escape of Undertrial Prisoners from Manipur Jail

*1169. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that undertrial Naga prisoner, alleged to be Captain of the Hostiles, accompanied by another undertrial prisoner charged with 10 armed dacoities, escaped from Manipur Jail on the night of 20th February, 1960;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the jail authorities;

(c) circumstances under which these undertrial prisoners escaped from the jail;

(d) whether any independent enquiry was conducted into the matter; and

(e) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The Chief Head Warder and Guard Commander of the Jail have been placed under suspension after a departmental inquiry.

(c) to (e). The matter is under investigation by the police and the result of their inquiries is awaited.

Joint I.P.S. Cadre for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh

*1170. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1645 on the 17th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of creating Joint Cadre of I.P.S. for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The Scheme for a Joint I.P.S. Cadre for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh has been referred to the Union Public Service Commission for their approval.

Central Basic School in Delhi

*1171. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1366 on

the 14th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal for establishing a Central Basic School in Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has offered to start the school and is working out details of the proposal.

Export-Import Bank

*1172. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Export-Import Bank has given loan to the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd;

(b) if so, the exact amount of loan; and

(c) the terms on which the loan has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Dollar loan equivalent to Rs. 6.5 crores.

(ii) Loan of Rs. 1 crore from P.L. 480 counterpart funds.

(c) The rate of interest is 5½ per cent on the dollar loan and 6 per cent on the rupee loan. Both the loans are repayable in 20 equal semi-annual instalments beginning from the 30th June, 1966, and ending on the 31st December, 1975.

Naval Architecture

*1173. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to introduce courses of studies in naval architecture in different educational institutions;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken; and

(c) whether there is co-ordination between the ship producing companies and educational institutions?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A degree course in Naval Architecture has been organised at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

(c) The Advisory Committee of the Department of Naval Architecture at the Kharagpur Institute includes representatives of the ship building industry and the Indian Navy.

Import of Kerosene Oil

*1174. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of foreign exchange was made available to the private oil companies in India in 1959-60 for import of kerosene oil in India; and

(b) whether they have utilised the entire quota of foreign exchange allotted to them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Taking together the two six monthly periods which cover the year 1959-60, for imports of deficit of Kerosene (including Aviation Turbine Fuel), the private sector oil companies making these imports at present were allotted Rs. 22.42 crores in foreign exchange of which, by about the end of February, they had already utilised Rs. 21.76 crores; the figures for the whole financial year will be known later.

Participation of Foreign Oil Companies in Oil Exploration

*1175. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have invited foreign companies to participate in search of oil in our country;

(b) if so, how long the Government will accept the applications from such companies; and

(c) which are the companies uptil now who have signified their desire for oil exploration in India?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Last date for expression of interest by foreign companies has been extended from 31st January, 1960 to 31st March, 1960.

(c) It will not be in public interest to disclose the names of foreign oil companies who have expressed interest, at this stage.

Survey of Indian Seas

***1176. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed orders with any firm for the purchase of a fully equipped deep-sea going vessel for the Survey of Indian seas;

(b) how much it will cost and how it will be procured; and

(c) whether the services of Indian Navy are being utilised now for such survey work?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Water Supply to Collieries

***1177. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation about the extent of assistance to be given for water supply scheme for Bokaro-Kargali Kathara group of collieries has since been concluded;

(b) the amount of grant received; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The negotiations, which are being carried on by the National Coal Development Corporation, have not yet concluded.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Murder in Railway Out-Agency Delhi

***1178. Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two persons were murdered in Out-agency in Chandni Chowk on the 7th March, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the morning of the 7th March, 1960, two watchmen were found dead at the Central Booking Agency, Delhi. A case has been registered under Section 302 IPC. The post mortem examination revealed that one of the watchmen had taken alcohol. The body of the other watchman bore injuries caused by a sharp edged weapon. The matter is under investigation.

Resignation of Sangeet Natak Akademi Secretary

***1179. Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akademi has resigned her post; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the resignation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Akademi has not informed us of any reason therefor.

Death of an Under-trial Prisoner in Manipur

*1180. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an under-trial prisoner was beaten to death in the Bishenpur Police Station lock up in Manipur about the first week of March, 1960;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a magisterial enquiry has been ordered into the incident; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). A person accused under Section 396 IPC of dacoity and murder died in the Bishenpur Police Station on the morning of the 4th March, 1960 while in police custody. A magisterial enquiry was immediately held. Since the enquiry raises certain doubts a further thorough investigation has been ordered.

Central Co-ordination Committee for Welfare Schemes

*1181. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 736 on the 9th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to appoint the Central Co-ordinating Committee for proper working of Welfare Schemes for backward classes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The Government of India agree in principle to the appointment of a Central Co-ordinating Committee to ensure better awareness, co-ordination and proper working of different welfare schemes intended for the uplift of the backward classes. The formal constitution of the Committee will be taken up in due course.

Retrenchment in Ordnance Factories

*1182. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether ordnance workers who were absorbed in alternative jobs in 1956 as a result of retrenchment in Ordnance Factories are likely to be transferred to these factories during the expansion programme; and

(b) the number of workers already transferred?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) In accordance with the provisions of Section 25H of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and as laid down in Rule 78 of the Industrial Disputes (Central Rules, 1957, whenever there is any recruitment in any Ordnance Factory where retrenchment had taken place, workers who were absorbed in alternative jobs in 1956, are being informed of the vacancies in the relevant traders; and if they offer to be re-absorbed in the old trades, they are being called back.

(b) 1106 have been re-absorbed in Ordnance Factories.

Building Material

*1183. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state what steps are being taken to propagate and spread the use of new type of pre-cast doubly carved shell elements for roofs, floor and panel walls in the general public with a view to economising on cement and steel in construction works?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun

Kabir): The process has been released free for utilisation and popular as well as technical literature covering details has been issued to the general public as well as specialist organisations like the National Buildings Organisation, National Research Development Corporation of India, State Chief Engineers and Development Commissioners and the Regional Liaison Officers of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Practical demonstrations were also arranged at the India 1958 Exhibition and also at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

Grants to Cultural Organisations in Mysore

1542. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations which were given grants for promotion of cultural activities in Mysore State during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them during the above period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):

	Names of the Organisations	Amount Rs.
	1958-59	
1	Indian Institute of World culture Bangalore . .	1,000
	1959-60 (so far)	
1	Indian Philosophical Congress, Mysore . .	10,000
2	University of Mysore, Bangalore . . .	20,000
3	Shri J. B. Joshi Srihatti, Mysore . . .	3,000

(In additoin, the National Akademies have also given grants to organisations in Mysore State)

Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh

1543. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some financial help will be given to Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh to develop Cottage Industries;

(b) if so, what industries are being proposed to be developed by them; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that some sewing machines will be distributed among the Scheduled Caste women?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir; it is already being given.

(b) Spinning & Weaving.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Political Sufferers in Delhi

1544. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political sufferers who have been given monetary grants during 1959-60 in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the total amount of monetary grants given so far; and

(c) how many applications are pending for disposal at present?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 52 (upto 15th March, 1960).

(b) Rs. 2,07,885 (from 1st April 1955 to 15th March 1960), Rs. 12,700 (from 1st April 1959 to 15th March 1960).

(c) 3.

In addition a sum of Rs. 40,800 was disbursed to 62 political sufferers in Delhi, as small loans for starting business or industry.

Profit made by Public Sector Industries

1545. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual profit yielded by the Public Sector Industries in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959; and

(b) the percentages of profits on the capital invested, in each of the above years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving the information for 1957-58 and 1958-59. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 23]. As regards 1959-60, the information is not available.

Import of Steel from Japan

1546. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have imported steel from Japan during 1960; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the quantity to be imported during the remaining period of the year 1960?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6,082 tons were imported upto end of February excluding commercial imports of which no date is readily available. About 80,000 tons are expected to be imported during the remaining months.

Translation of Acts

1547. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1166 on the 9th December, 1959 and state the titles of the Acts which have since been translated into Hindi up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): A statement of the titles of Acts translated into Hindi from 1st December, 1959 to 30th March, 1960 and now under print, is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement of the Titles of Acts translated into Hindi from 1st December, 1959 to 30th March, 1960 and now under print.

1. The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (1 of 1894).
2. The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956 (28 of 1956) (Revised edition).
3. The Atomic Energy Act, 1948 (29 of 1948).
4. The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (2 of 1882).
5. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952).
6. The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958).
7. The Foreigners Act, 1946 (31 of 1946).

Tobacco Cultivation in Punjab

1548. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area brought under tobacco cultivation in Punjab during 1959-60 (district-wise);

(b) whether acreage under tobacco crops in Punjab has shown any decline in comparison to total acreage in 1958-59; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a). Total area so far brought under tobacco cultivation during 1959-60 crop year (excluding that exempted under rule 15 of Central Excise Rules, 1944) in the following districts of Punjab, is given below:—

District	Area (Acre)
Ambala	97
Patiala	34
Sangrur	120
Bhatinda	1
Total:	252

In the rest of the districts, registration for 1959-60 crop year has not yet been started.

(b) and (c). In view of the fact that registration for 1959-60 crop year has not so far been completed it is too early to know and to comment on the trend.

Craft Training at Agartala

1549. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2509 on the 30th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any separate craft training centre at Agartala has since been set up; and

(b) if not, when this is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The training Centre at Agartala has been set up in July 1959.

(b) Does not arise.

Scholarships for Higher Education in Hindi to Non-Hindi Speaking Students

1550. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-Hindi speaking students from Andhra Pradesh who were awarded Government of India scholarships for higher education in Hindi during 1958-59 and 1959-60 (academic years); and

(b) the amount of scholarship paid to each student?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a)

1958-59	29
1959-60	25

(b) A statement is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 24].

Three-Year Degree Course in Andhra Pradesh

1551. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Andhra Pradesh where three-year degree course has been introduced in Colleges; and

(b) the amount of aid given to these colleges during 1959?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 25].

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1552. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 569 on the 19th August, 1959 and state whether men belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entitled to get all the privileges of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes even after they marry Muslims, Christians or Hindus?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Such men, Government are advised, will not cease to be entitled to the privileges merely by reason of marriage with a Muslim, a Christian or a Hindu.

Archaeological Survey in Mysore

1553. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 498 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the survey of ancient temples and places of archaeological and historical importance in Mysore; and

(b) the names of places where the survey has been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a). Survey of another 193 villages has ben completed upto the end of February, 1960.

(b) 92 villages in the district of Mysore, 63 villages in the district of Bijapur and 38 villages in the district of Dharwar.

संस्कृत का प्रचार

१५५४. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने गत दस वर्ष में संस्कृत के प्रचार के लिये कितना खर्च किया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने संस्कृत आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् संस्कृत के प्रचार के लिये नियत धन राशि बढ़ा दी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) २०,७५,७४३ रुपये ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

Financial Rules and Accounting Procedure

1555. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 585 on the 4th December, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far for simplification of financial rules and accounting procedure to meet the requirements of the present situation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Proposals in regard to the simplification of various financial rules have been formulated and a further preliminary examination is being made with reference to the decisions on the Pay Commission's recommendations. After the preliminary examination is completed, it is possible that a committee may be appointed to go into the question, but every effort will be made to expedite a decision.

Naval Station

1556. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 137 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have fixed responsibility for the defective work in Naval Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officer responsible?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The defective work referred to in the Question formed the subject matter of an audit para which was included in the Audit Report, Defence Services, 1959. The audit para was considered by the Public Accounts Committee at its meetnig held in February last. The question of disciplinary action is under consideration.

Rehabilitation of Released Prisoners

1557. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1146 on the 9th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the scheme for after-care and rehabilitation of released prisoners?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The scheme is under the consideration of the Jail Advisory Committee, Delhi.

Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun

1558. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1014 on the 17th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of giving increased subsidy to blind workers in the workshop of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The matter is being examined.

पांच नये विश्वविद्यालय

१५५६. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११२९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो नये पांच विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार किया जा रहा था, उनके बारे में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : मांगी गई सूचना का विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

पांच नये विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

१. बर्दवान विश्वविद्यालय

पश्चिम बंगाल की विधान सभा बर्दवान विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के बारे में विधेयक पारित कर चुकी है । और अब इस पर भारत के राष्ट्रपति और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्य पाल की स्वीकृति लेनी बाकी है ।

२. कल्याणी विश्वविद्यालय

पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य विधान सभा के चालू सत्र में कल्याणी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए विधेयक रखे जाने की सम्भावना है ।

३. दार्जिलिंग विश्वविद्यालय

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि अभी तक दार्जिलिंग विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की गई है ।

४. मेरठ विश्वविद्यालय

मेरठ में विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना की आवश्यकता की जांच करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक समिति की स्थापना की थी । समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है । राज्य सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमीशन के विचारार्थ भेजा था जिस पर कमीशन ने तारीख ११।१२ फरवरी १९६० की अपनी बैठक में विचार किया । और कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि मेरठ में अध्ययन तथा सम्बन्धक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाये । मेरठ में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिये राज्य सरकार को अभी विधेयक प्रस्तुत करना बाकी है ।

५. कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय

कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की आवश्यकता की जांच करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक समिति की स्थापना की थी । इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट अभी तक राज्य सरकार के पास नहीं भेजी है । यदि राज्य सरकार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमीशन को सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट के साथ संदर्भ भेजे तो कमीशन इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगा ।

Murder of a Child in Defence Colony

1560. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 752 on the 9th December, 1959 and state the result of the investigations, if any, made in the case of the murder of a three year old child in Defence Colony?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): One person has so far been arrested. The case is under further investigation.

Training of Teachers

1561. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what organisation and facilities exist for training and running refresher course for persons selected for

teaching in various colleges for graduate and post-graduate studies; and

(b) whether any such organisation and facilities are available in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Death Sentences

1562. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 121 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the number of death sentences awarded in different States in 1957, 1958 and 1959; and

(b) the number of persons actually executed during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 26].

Prize Competitions for Children's Books

1563. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prize competitions for children's books organied during the year 1959-60; and

(b) the amount of prizes distributed?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) One.

(b) Rs. 12,000/-.

Sahitya Rachanalayas

1564. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many States were given financial assistance for the organization of Sahitya Rachanalayas; and

(b) the number of authors trained in the technique of preparing literature for children during the year 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Ten States, including two during 1959-60, have been given financial assistance since 1955-56, for the organisation of Sahitya Rachanalayas for training authors in the technique of preparing literature for children. Similarly, 10 States an one Union Territory have been given financial assistance for Rachanalayas for training authors in the technique of preparing literature for Neo-literates.

(b) 39 authors.

Model Books

1565. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'Model Books' published by the Ministry during the year 1959 to improve general standard of children's literature; and

(b) whether the books entitled 'Bharat Ke Jehaz' and 'Golden Plough' have been published?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) One book entitled 'Anokhe Janwar'.

(b) The book entitled 'Bharat Ke Jehaz' is under print. The publication of the book 'Golden Plough' has been dropped.

Funds for Archaeological Explorations and Excavations

1566. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the proposal made by the late Dr. A. S. Altakar in his presidential address to the Indian Histroy

Congress, to the effect that at least fifty lakhs of rupees should be set apart in the Third Plan period for archaeological explorations and excavations in order to find solutions for the Aryan-Harappan problem; and

(b) Government's reactions to the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Beyond what has appeared in the Press reports, no formal proposal has been received by Government from the Indian History Congress. Government are fully alive to the importance of archaeological explorations and excavations and all that is possible will be done subject to the availability of funds.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाना

१५६७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद से ३१ जनवरी, १९६० तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी सीखी है; और

(ख) हिन्दी सीखने वालों को सरकार क्या प्रोत्साहन दे रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तीसरी और इससे ऊपर की श्रेणियों के ६२७ ६ कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा पाई है ।

(ख) (१) नकद इनाम; और

(२) सर्विस बुक में उल्लेख ।

British Investments in India

1568. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lord Chandos, Chairman of the Associated Electrical Industries of the U.K., said in Delhi on the 20th January that Britishers are unwilling to invest their money in India because there is little incentive on account of high taxation in India; and

(b) if so, what are Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Government are aware that Lord Chandos delivered a speech at the Delhi School of Economics on the 20th January, 1960 but no official version of the speech is available. From an unofficial copy of the speech, it appears that while he mentioned in a general way that there were some impediments in the way of investment of foreign capital in India, he did not specifically refer to the taxation in the country as one of those impediments. The Government are of the opinion that there is no lack of incentives in the Indian income-tax law for the foreigners (including the Britishers) to invest their money in this country.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापक

१५६९. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हाई स्कूलों और हायर सेकंडरी स्कूलों के उन अध्यापकों के लिये, जो बी० ए० बी० टी० हैं और जो १००–२५० के वेतन-क्रम में नियुक्त किये गये थे, नये वेतन-क्रम उनकी नियुक्ति की तिथि से मंजूर कर दिये हैं, और अब वे १२०–३०० के ग्रेड में हैं;

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इन अध्यापकों का वारिष्ठता-क्रम किस प्रकार निर्धारित किया है; और

(ग) उन अध्यापकों के जो बी० ए० बी० टी० हैं और जिन्हें पहले एफ० ए०, जे० ए० वी० के वेतन-क्रम में जो ८० रुपये से आरम्भ होता है नियुक्त किया गया था,

नये वेतन-क्रम किस तिथि से लागू किये जायगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, नहीं। इस बारे में ठीक स्थिति इस प्रकार है कि सरकार ने उन प्रशिक्षित ग्रेजुएट (बी० ए०, बी० टी०) अध्यापकों के लिये जो हाई स्कूलों और हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में १००–२५० रुपये के वेतन-क्रम पर नियुक्त किये गये थे और जो मिडिल क्लासों को पढ़ा रहे थे; १२०–३०० रुपये का वेतन-क्रम मंजूर किया है। नये वेतन-क्रम से फायदा १–१–५५ से या उनकी १००-२५० रुपये वेतन-क्रम में हाई-हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों में नियुक्ति की तारीख से; जो भी बाद की हो; हो सकेगा।

(ख) इन अध्यापकों की १२०–३०० रुपये वेतन-क्रम में प्रवरता इस वेतन-क्रम में नियुक्ति की तारीख से निर्धारित होगी।

(ग) वे अध्यापक जो बी० ए० बी० टी० हैं और जिन्हें पहले ८०–२२० रुपये के वेतन-क्रम वाले पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया था; १२०–३०० रुपये वेतन-क्रम के हकदार नहीं हैं।

"Pakistani Smugglers"

1570. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how many Pakistanis were found smuggling gold, pearls and jewellery into India from Pakistan and were detected or arrested by the police during the last four months?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No Pakistani was detected or arrested by the police during the four months ending the 31st January, 1960 on account of smuggling gold, pearls or jewellery.

Conference of Indian and Soviet oil Experts

*1571. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 318 on the 26th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the decisions taken by the Conference of Indian and Soviet Oil Experts held in November, 1959 have been duly implemented; and

(b) if so, the manner in which they have been implemented?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir, to a large extent.

(b) The Organisation of the Commission has been further strengthened by creating one additional post of Member and also several posts in the lower ranks. A Planning Cell has been constituted and placed under one of the Members. With the conversion of the Commission into a Statutory body, it is now in a position to act more expeditiously. A delegation of two Officers was sent to Russia with a view to explore the possibility of more expeditious supply of equipment and spares from that country.

Major Circles of the Archaeological Department

1572. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 983 on the 4th December, 1959 and state:

(a) who are the officials at the headquarters who are giving the closest attention to these major circles;

(b) what are the normal functions of these officials at the headquarters;

(c) whether such normal functions of these officials are interfered with on account of their extra work with regard to these major circles; and

(d) since the work of these major circles has been going on satisfactorily and in spite of the absence of the Superintendents for a sufficiently long time, whether Government will consider the desirability of retrenching these posts in the interest of economy?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a). All senior officers of the Department of Archaeology at headquarters viz. the Director-General the Joint Director-General, the three Deputy Directors-General and the Archaeological Engineer.

(b) Administration, Excavations and Explorations, up-keep of monuments.

(c) Supervision of the work of the circles is part of the normal duties of these officers.

(d) The fact that due to certain circumstantial difficulties certain posts have been lying vacant for sometime cannot form an argument for the abolition of the post.

Appointment of Judges in Punjab High Court

1573. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation was made for appointment of Judges to the High Court of Punjab by the Punjab Government during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The necessary number of Judges have been appointed.

Indian Languages in Universities

1574. { Shri Jhulan Sinha: / Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far by the Government of India on the teaching and conducting of examinations of South Indian Languages in the North Indian Universities since the introduction of the scheme; and

(b) the amount spent in teaching and conducting examinations of North Indian Languages in the South Indian Universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Nil. The University Grants Commission has, however, so far spent Rs. 58,000 (recurring and non-recurring) on the teaching and examination of South Indian Languages in the North Indian Universities since the introduction of the scheme and Rs. 18,880 (recurring and non-recurring) on teaching and examination of North Indian languages in South Indian Universities.

Working Hours on Saturday

1575. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the change in the working hours on Saturdays in pursuance of the Central Pay Commission's recommendation has been implemented in all the Central Government offices; and

(b) if not, which are exempted?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes; in all civil offices of the Government of India doing work of a Secretariat nature.

Land Disputes in Tripura

1576. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of land disputes between tribals and non-tribals in Tripura which have been brought to the notice of Government since 1954; and

(b) the number of cases settled so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 370.

(b) 355.

Election Petitions

1577. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of election petitions pertaining to last General Elections to State Assemblies and Parliament (Constituency-wise) which have not so far been decided by Election Tribunals; and

(b) the number of such petitions which are pending in the High Courts and Supreme Court?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Seven election petitions pertaining to the general elections of 1957 were pending before the election tribunals as on the 15th March, 1960. All of them relate to Legislative Assembly constituencies. The particulars of the constituencies are as follows:

S. No.	Name of Constituency
1	Godda Legislative Assembly constituency (Bihar).
2	Hansi Legislative Assembly constituency (Punjab).
3	Moradabad Rural Legislative Assembly constituency (Uttar Pradesh).
4	Bahjoi Legislative Assembly constituency (Uttar Pradesh).
5	Moradabad City Legislative Assembly Constituency (Uttar Pradesh).
6	Sambhal Legislative Assembly constituency (Uttar Pradesh).
7	Etawah Legislative Assemly constituency (Uttar Pradesh).

(b) Five election petitions (one-relating to the House of the People and four relating to State Legislatures) are pending before the High Courts and appeals in ten election petitions (all relating to State Legislatures) are pending before the Supreme Court.

Seizure of Opium

1578. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 seers of 'charas' and opium, worth about Rs. 10,000 were seized in a raid on the house of one Bhagat Singh, a resident of Multani Dhanda, Pharganj, Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken against him;

(c) the number of such raids made in 1959; and

(d) the value of such things recovered?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) About 12 seers of charas and opium, worth about Rs. 5,200 were seized in the raid on the house of Shri Bhagat Singh on the 24th February, 1960.

(b) A case has been registered against him.

(c) 496.

(d) Opium and charas worth about Rs. 98,000 were seized in course of such raids.

Transfer of High Court Judges

1579. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many judges in different High Courts in India have been transfered in 1959 under Article 222 of the Constitution of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Two.

Grants to Ramakrishna Mission in South East Asia.

1580. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are advancing grants to Shri Ramakrishna Mission in South East Asia; and

(b) if so, the total amount for the current year?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 75,000 (representing the second instalment of the total non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,50,000 has been sanctioned during 1959-60 to the Ramakrishna Mission towards the construction of a building and purchase of equipment for the Indo-Ceylon Cultural Centre at Colombo, Ceylon.

Consumption of Scrap

1581. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of melting scrap consumed in 1959 by the secondary steel producers and re-rollers producing steel in electric furnaces and their output in steel castings and steel ingots;

(b) whether it is a fact that the total tonnage of melting scrap consumed by the furnaces was entirely met by Government from controlled sources; and

(c) if not, what was the total tonnage supplied from controlled sources?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a).

Consumption of Scrap	.	87,559	tons
Production: Ingots	.	58,928	tons
Castings	.	29,040	

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Separate figures of acquisition of melting scrap from controlled and non-controlled sources are not readily available.

Shortfall in Plan Investments

1582. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortfall of about Rs. 200 crores is expected in Plan investments according to the economic survey prepared by the Union Finance Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Economic Survey stated:

> "Outlays on the Plan over the first four years are now estimated at about Rs. 3500 crores. For the coming year, the total allocations for the Plan at the Centre and in the States will be about Rs. 1,150 crores. Allowing for some shortfalls in actual expenditure, the total outlay over the five years is expected to be in the range of Rs. 4500—4600 crores." (Paragraph 51 on page 15)

Thus, compared to the original target of Rs. 4800 crores, there will be a shortfall of about Rs. 200 crores; but the revised target of Rs. 4500 crores will be fulfilled, if not exceeded.

(b) As stated above, there is no shortfall as compared to the revised target of Rs. 4500 crores. The downward revision of the original target of Rs. 4800 crores followed the appraisal of the resources position by the National Development Council in May, 1958.

Steel Allotment to Defence Ministry

1583. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any separate quota of Steel has been allotted to the Defence Ministry for the manufacture of tractors and trucks;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(c) whether the same has been supplied to them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

'Shaktiman' Trucks

1584. Kumari M. Vedakumari: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'Shaktiman' trucks manufactured in Ordnance Factories uptill-now; and

(b) the percentage of components imported and the percentage of local contents in the truck?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 447 Shaktiman trucks completed with bodies have been manufactured upto the end of February, 1960.

(b) The percentage of indigenous components in these trucks is approximately 30%, the rest being imported. However, the indigenous content has reached about 37% in certain trucks even in the early part of production.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में हरिजनों को कानूनी सहायता

१५८६. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने १९५९ में हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्गों को कानूनी सहायता देने पर कुल कितना खर्च किया; और

(ख) कानूनी सहायता देने के लिये क्या नियम हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा): (क) ये आंकड़े वित्तीय वर्ष के हिसाब से रखे जाते हैं । १९५८–५९ में केवल अनुसूचित जातियों को कानूनी सहायता देने पर २९०० रुपये खर्च किये गये । १९५९–६० में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को कानूनी सहायता देने के लिये पांच पांच हजार रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) इसके नियमों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है किन्तु कानूनी सहायता नीचे बताये गये मामलों में दी जाती है :—

(१) जमीन से जबरदस्ती बेदखल होने पर ।

(२) जमीन पर कानून के अनुसार स्वामित्व प्राप्त करने के लिये ।

(३) उन दूसरे मामलों में जिनमें निर्धारित अधिकारी कानूनी सहायता देने की जरूरत समझें ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में दृश्य-श्रव्य शिक्षा

१५८७. **श्री पद्म देव**: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के दृश्य-श्रव्य शिक्षा विभाग ने १९५९ में क्या कार्य किया ;

(ख) इस विभाग के पास कौन-कौन सी फिल्में हैं जिन्हें शिक्षा के लिये प्रयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या इस विभाग की गतिविधियां उन्हीं स्थानों तक सीमित हैं जहां तक मोटर योग्य सड़कें बनी हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली) (क) से (ग). सूचना प्रशासन से एकत्रित की जा रही है और लोक सभा-पटल पर यथा समय रख दी जायेगी ।

Central Library Service

1588. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal under the consideration of Government to form a Central Library Service; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the formulation of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminay information about the number of posts in different categories to be included in the proposed Service has been collected; but the question whether there is need

for constituting a separate service for Librarians is at present under consideration.

International Agency for Copyright Payments

1589. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any proposal by UNESCO to set up an International Agency to serve as a clearing house for copyright payments in different currencies of the world; and

(b) if so, the prospects of its solving our present difficulties?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) In implementation of a Resolution adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 10th Session held in 1958, the Director-General UNESCO convened in Paris in February, 1960 a meeting of experts to draft recommendations for promoting international cooperation in the fields of Education, Science and Culture.

One of the recommendations made by the Committee relates to the setting up of an International Agency to serve as a clearing house for Copyright payments. The recommendations of the Committee which have yet to be approved by UNESCO's Executive Board and the General Conference have not been communicated to the Member States.

(b) This can be examined only after the details of the proposal are received by the Government.

मध्य प्रदेश को कोक का आवंटन

१५६०. **श्री राधेलाल व्यास** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को १९५९–६० में साफ्ट कोक और हार्ड कोक का कितना-कितना कोटा दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इस कोटे को बढ़ाने की मांग करती रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(घ) क्या एक विवरण जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि मध्य प्रदेश की तुलना में अन्य राज्यों को १९५९–६० में साफ्ट कोक और हार्ड कोक का कितना-कितना कोटा दिया गया पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) १९५९–६० के दौरान में मध्य प्रदेश को दिये गये साफ्ट कोक और हार्ड कोक के कोटे का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :

(वैगनों में)

साफ्ट कोट	९१४
हार्ड कोक	७६१
	१६७५

(ख) तथा (ग). १९५९ के बीच में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस कोटे को बढ़ाने के लिये मांग प्राप्त हुई थी। साफ्ट कोक और हार्ड कोक पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार में केवल उत्पन्न किया जाता है और इस प्रदेश से मध्य प्रदेश को रेल द्वारा कोयला/कोक ले जाने के लिये यातायात की सुविधायें परिमित हैं। इसी कारण उपर्युक्त कोटा में साधारण वृद्धि को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई (supplies) बढ़ाने के लिये रेल गति के शिथिल काल में (अर्थात् जुलाई से अक्तूबर, १९५९ तक) ८९५ समधिक वैगनों का एक तदर्थ आवंटन दिया गया।

(घ) कुछ राज्यों के, जो कि घरेलू प्रयोग के लिये हार्ड कोक, साफ्ट कोक/कोयला के मुख्य उपभोक्ता हैं, कुल वार्षिक आवंटित

कोटे (वैगनों में) का विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है।

	वार्षिक कोटा (वैगनों में)
पश्चिम बंगाल	५६,१४४
बम्बई	१४,३३०
आंध्र	१,१२०
बिहार	१२,१८२
मध्य प्रदेश	†१,७४८ †वैगनों में शामिल हैं :-
उड़ीसा .	२,१५६ साफ्ट कोक ६१४
उत्तर प्रदेश .	१४,८०० हार्डकोक ७६१
राजस्थान	१,६०० कोयला ७३
पंजाब	११,६७६ (वैगनों) १,७४८
दिल्ली .	१२,०००

Surplus Stores

1591. Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the items and quantities of stores worth about Rs. 84·31 lakhs which were declared surplus and disposed of during January, 1959 to the 30th September, 1959;

(b) the names of the parties to whom the above materials have been sold; and

(c) the method by which the same were disposed of?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). A statement (Parts 'A' and 'B') showing the details of the stores sold by the DGS&D by Tender/Negotiation or release to Priority Indentors (other Departments of the Government of India, State Governments etc) and by auction and the names of the parties to whom the stores were sold, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 27].

Sale of Scrap Material

1592. Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of scrap material sold by the Defence Ministry under departmental arrangements during January to September, 1959;

(b) the names of the parties to whom it was sold with the quantity of each item;

(c) the price at which it was sold; and

(d) the method by which it was disposed of?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 4536 tons 66 lbs.—This does not include the tonnage of salvage materials.

(b) and (c). As scrap materials have been sold to a number of parties from various depots all over the country, in small quantities, and in a number of auctions, the collection of this information will take a considerable time and it will involve much labour which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(d) The methods by which the quantity of scrap referred to at (a) above, was disposed of, and the amount fetched by different methods, are given below:

	Rs.
By auction . . .	10,94,297·00
To Priority Indentors (Other Departments of the Government of India, State Governments etc.) . .	19,560·00
By Tender . . .	15,300·00
By Negotiation . . .	21,032·00
TOTAL	11,50,189·00

Surplus Land in Delhi

1593. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of the lowest land revenue per acre in Delhi and what is the amount of

highest land revenue in Delhi and what is the average land revenue per acre in Delhi; and

(b) out of the surplus land what is the percentage of such land as has a land revenue of less than Rs. 1|8|- per acre?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

(b) The percentage of surplus land assessed at less than Rs. 1|8|- per acre will be known after the determination of excess land in the manner provided for in the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959.

Companies

1594. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of members of such companies, association or other industrial body constituting such companies, associations or industrial bodies within the meaning of clause 3 of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): According to the provisions of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959, every person who at the commencement of the Act holds or has at any time during the period between the 10th day of February, 1959 and such commencement, held land in excess of the ceiling limit will have to submit a return. Such information as may be available will be collected and laid on the Table of the House but till the returns prescribed in the Bill have been obtained and checked it would be difficult to give the exact number of companies, associations or industrial bodies holding land in excess of the ceiling limit.

Landless Labourers in Delhi

1595. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be be pleased to state:

(a) how many landless labourers in Delhi are proposed to be given lands out of the surplus area, according to the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill; and

(b) what amount of land will be given to each such labourer as Bhumidar or Asami?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The question of distribution of surplus area and the right in which such land should be given will arise only when excess lands are determined in the manner prescribed in the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959.

Clause 16 of the Bill provides for framing of rules regarding allotment of land. When framed, these rules would be laid on the Table.

A recommendation has been made in the Second Five Year Plan that in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings, tenants displaced as a result of resumption of land for personal cultivation, farmers with uneconomic holdings and landless workers should receive preference. This recommendation will be borne in mind in framing the rules.

Bhumidars in Delhi

1596. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many Asami or Bhumidars are there in the Delhi State who posses or own lands less than 8 standard acres and how many are such as own or posses lands less than thirty standard acres?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Agriculturists in Delhi

1597. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how much land is proposed to be given to such agriculturists as posses or own land less than 8 standard acres and to those who own or posses lands less than thirty acres out of the surplus lands

expected to vest in Government *vide* provisions of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): This question will arise only after the determination of excess lands in the manner provided for in the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959. Clause 16 of the Bill provides for framing of rules regarding allotment of land. When framed, these rules would be laid on the Table

A recommendation has been made in the Second Five Year Plan that in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings, tenants displaced as a result of resumption of land for personal cultivation, farmers with uneconomic holdings and landless workers should receive preference. This recommendation will be borne in mind in framing the rules.

Classification of Ownership of Land

1598. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how much land is owned or possessed by (i) wives, (ii) the husbands, (iii) the dependent children (iv) the dependent grandchildren of persons representing the family within the meaning of Sub-clause (d) of Clause 2 and Clause 3 of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Under the provisions of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959, persons who hold land in excess of the ceiling at the commencement of the Act or who have so held land between the 10th day of February, 1959, and the commencement of the Act are required to submit a return, in default of which the information is to be collected by the competent authority in such manner as may be prescribed. The required information will become available when it has been so furnished or collected.

Standard Acres

1599. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) when the measure of standard acre was fixed for Delhi;

(b) the authority who fixed it; and

(c) whether any objection were initiated from the persons affected when the measure was fixed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The term 'standard acre' was defined in the rules made by the Chief Commissioner under the rule-making power conferred on him by the Delhi Land Reforms Act which was passed by the Delhi State Legislature in 1954. These rules were duly published in the Gazette Extraordinary dated the 27th July, 1954, of the Delhi State.

(c) The Delhi Land Reforms Act did not provide for objections being initiated in regard to the definition of the term 'standard acre'.

Surplus Land

1600. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how much of the surplus land is proposed to be appropriated for the benefit of the village community or any work of the public utility or for such other purpose as may be prescribed under Cl. 15 of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959 and how much is proposed to be allotted to persons under clause 16 of the said Bill?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Rules will be farmed in due course for these purposes under clauses 15 and 16 of the Bill and laid on the Table in accordance with sub-clause (3) of clause 27 thereof.

Land Exempted from the Provisions of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959

1601. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be

pleased to state what is the total area of land comprised in parts (a) and (b) of Sub-clause (2) of Clause (i) as is exempted from the operation of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Land Holdings in Delhi

1602. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of land holdings in Delhi and what is the total area of their holdings;

(b) out of these holdings how many are such as are owned or possessed by persons who have no families and out of these how many holdings are there which consist of more than thirty standard acres; and

(c) out of the total holdings how many are such as are owned or possessed by persons representing families and out of them how many are such holdings as consist of more than 30 standard acres?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Joint Hindu Families in Delhi

1603. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint Hindu families in such areas of Delhi to which the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill shall apply;

(b) the total number of co-parceners in such families; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in regard to land holdings owned or occupied by joint Hindu families, usually the name of Karta appears in the revenue papers and the names the co-parceners do not appear

The Minister of Home Affairs G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Inforı is not available.

(c). An enquiry is being ma

Holdings belonging to Comp Associations and other Indu trial Bodies, Delhi

1604. Pandit Thakur Das Bha Will the Minister of **Home Affs** pleased to state:

(a) how many holdings in State are owned or possesse Companies, Associations and oth dustrial bodies within the mean explanation to clause 3 of the Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill; a

(b) how many of them own c sess more than 30 standard ac

The Minister of Home Affairs G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The mation is being collected and v laid on the Table.

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12 hrs.

RE: POINT OF PERSONA EXPLANATION

Mr. Speaker: Paper to be l the Table. Shri Datar.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nomin Anglo-Indians): May I raise a The Home Minister had promi check whether I had written t in regard to the matter which raised the other day. I woul to know whether he has veri

Mr. Speaker: I said the oth that I would give two days' t the Home Minister as he wan get all the information and p before the House. The hon. M was very anxious to have it and there placed before the The hon. Home Minister also that if he had any further in tion, he would place it on the

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

of the House. Evidently, he has no further information.

Shri Frank Anthony: No, Sir. The position has not been clarified. The simple point was that the Home Minister said he had written to me and I had not replied. My position is this, that I did reply, and at great length. Is that a fact or not?

An. Hon. Member: It is all over.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is not over. I did reply to him and at great length.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): It is a very trivial matter. When I made that statement that I had written a letter and had not received a reply, obviously Shri Frank Anthony did not contradict me, because his impression too did not differ from mine. He found out later that a letter had been written by him to me. I do not want to contradict any Member of this House, and when he says that he had sent a letter to me and had received a reply from me, I accept what he says. In fact, I have seldom contradicted any Member of this House so far as statements of fact are concerned. He says so. I need not state the circumstances under which I made that statement. It is a very trivial matter. I do not want to pursue it further or to state what passed between him and me. There was no such intention.

What he said was this. He wanted to give a personal explanation because Shri D'Cruz had been in a way placed in a somewhat awkward position. I said: 'I am sorry if he had been so placed'. I do not know what more he wants me to do. I do not contradict what he says and I do not say, after what he has said, that I stick to what I had said previously. He says that my statement was not correct to that extent. I said that if I had made an incorrect statement, I was sorry. I have also said that as Shri Frank Anthony is satisfied that what I said was not correct. I accept what he says.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I point out.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a further discussion. The matter is closed. It is not a question of cross-examination. The hon. Minister has said 'yes'. That may be taken as it is. He has said today that he did receive the letter. It is a small matter. Possibly it escaped his notice. He even said: 'I am sorry if I have said so'. But I do not know what kind of crucifixion this is. I am not going to allow it.

Paper to be laid on the Table.

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I am not going to allow this (*Interruptions*).

Shri Frank Anthony: May I place it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it.

Shri Frank Anthony: This is the correspondence that passed between myself and the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not going to load the Table with all such papers.

Shri Frank Anthony: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Paper mentioned on the agenda be laid on the Table of the House first. I will hear him later.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION RE: AMENDMENT TO ALL INDIA SERVICES (DISCIPLINE AND APPEAL) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All

India Services Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. GSR 321 dated the 19th March 1960 making certain amendment to the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2053/60*].

12.05 hrs.

RE: POINT OF PERSONAL EXPLANATION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): My point of order is this. You have tried to shut me out.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Frank Anthony: The point of order is this. You have sought in your own way to shut me out without knowing the facts. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr: Speaker: I am not going to allow this. I am not going to allow it, because he casts aspersions on the Chair. What is the point of order?

Shri Frank Anthony: You have said, I am trying to crucify the Home Minister. That is exactly the point I am trying to explain. All that I am trying is for the Home Minister to accept the factual position. That you would not allow me to do by placing the correspondence on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I had intimated to the hon. Member—and I found the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs went and told him also—that this matter is closed. The other day I said that if there is anything more to be said, the hon. Home Minister will come and say that. The hon. Home Minister had nothing more to say. But when he was asked to give a definite answer he went to the extent of saying that not only was this to be treated as a small matter but that he would not contradict the hon. Member and what he said might be taken as having been admitted. Of course, he said that he treated it as a trivial matter and that he was sorry for it if he had said something wrong. But, in spite of that, the hon. Member comes to pursue that. I am not going to allow him to place the papers on the Table of the House. It is for me to decide. I cannot receive all and sundry papers to be placed on the Table of the House, The matter is closed. I am really very sorry.

Shri Frank Anthony: So am I. I am very sorry. (*Interruptions*)

12.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri H. C. Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-first Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—Part III on National Atlas Organisation, Survey of India, Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India and Central Board of Geophysics.

STATEMENT *RE.* INDO-PAKISTAN FINANCIAL DISCUSSIONS

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I propose, with your permission, to make a short statement on my recent visit to Pakistan for the discussion of the outstanding financial issues between the two countries with the Finance Minister of Pakistan.

As the House is aware, I had a preliminary discussion on these issues with the Pakistan Finance Minister last August, about which I made a statement in the House on the 5th September. At that meeting we agreed that the officials of the two countries should get together and sort out the figures to be entered in the balance sheets of the Centre and the divided States, on which the partition debt would have to be determined. The officials had three meetings, one at Karachi and two in New Delhi, and I am glad to say that they have been able to get down to agreed figures over most of the field. Some major matters have, however, proved rather intractable. These include the valuation and allocation of certain Defence assets, the determination of the amount of income tax arrears at the time of the partition, including the unassessed income on that date which might have come in for subsequent assessment and the valuation of the pensionary liability. The amounts involved in these items are substantial and the material for determining the amounts is neither readily available nor complete. Although the officials did their best to see if agreed figures could be produced, they have been unable to do so and the matter had finally to come before the Ministers. During my stay in Pakistan, I had a number of discussions with the Pakistan Finance Minister on these items and the various other outstanding issues. In regard to most of the latter, the figures involved are either agreed or available and it is largely a question of fitting them into an overall settlement. But such a settlement is not possible until the figure of the partition debt is settled and our current dues of the instalments in repayment which should have commenced in August 1952, are known. We made an earnest attempt to see if the gaps in the balance sheets which the officials could not fill, could be settled on some *ad hoc* basis, but I regret that we were unable to do so, with the result that the position remains as before.

In the last few months, there has been a growing feeling in both the countries that the series of discussions which were initiated last year would result in an early settlement. I have no doubt that there will be some disappointment at the fact that the last round of talks had not resulted in a settlement. None would have been happier than I if this had come to pass. I have not, however, unduly worried about our failure to reach a settlement. As I have said more than once in this House, the issues involve large sums of money about which it is neither safe nor easy to take snap decisions. Our desire to reach a fair, final and overall settlement is shared by the Pakistan Finance Minister. Our discussions were held in a very cordial and cooperative spirit and the House will realise how anxious we were to reach a settlement from the fact that we continued our discussions till almost the last minute before I had to leave for the airport to catch the plane for my return journey. Both of us feel that we should make a further effort to bridge the gap between us and we have decided to have another meeting at an early date. I would only ask the House and the public to bear with me patiently until these discussions have been completed.

12.11 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 1 to 5 and 106 relating to

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for which 6 hours have been allotted. 115 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,33,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry".

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,0483,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Industries".

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,04,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Salt".

DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,03,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics."

DEMAND NO. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,77,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

DEMAND NO. 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,47,92,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.".

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Mr Speaker, Sir, before I enter upon the subject about which I want to speak, I would like to refer to one tax which has been levied on factories which produce groundnut oil. As a matter of fact, there are a good number of factories in our country whose capacity is very small. So, if these are taxed without taking into account their capacity, naturally, it is the smaller fry that is hit harder than the bigger ones. I would expect that the Commerce and Industry Ministry would look into this question before the Finance Minister finalises his

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

taxes, and suggest to him certain remedies to fix these levies according to the capacity of the expellers. I hope the Commerce and Industry Ministry, which is interested in the development of this sector, especially the smaller sector, will, certainly, not fail in their duty in this respect.

Then, there is a very important problem attention on which has been focussed in the Press for the past few days. I am sure the Finance Minister knows about it because there had been a discussion about that in the Orissa Legislative Assembly only recently.

We have been informed through the Press that there has been, from 1955, probably up till now, some kind of enquiry going on into certain factories, industrial units and managing agencies that are now under the management of one Shri Patnaik. And, in the discussions in the Orissa Legislative Assembly, Shri Singh Deo had made it clear, as per the news-item that has appeared in the *Statesman*, that the State revenues which were given to them for aid were not, probably, used in the interests of industrial development but were rather misused. I have been told, as per the report, that shareholders have complained and there have been complaints running round and there have been enquiries....

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): I hope the hon Minister will mention the full name and not merely say 'Patnaik.'

Shri Nagi Reddy: I am sure the hon. Minister will not take it as Shri Patnaik, M P. as the one interested in this. It is Shri Bijayanand Patnaik who is involved in this case and it is the Synthetic Oil deal and the Orissa Textile Mills management that are now under discussion.

We have been told that the funds given to them have been misused. The shareholders have complained about it and enquiry committees have gone into it but unfortunately their reports have not been placed before the Parliament or the public. The Central Government should come forward and give the full facts so that the public may know what kind of private sector deals had been entered into and how the funds have been misused. It looks as though the Mundhra deal and the Dalmia deal will pale into insignificance if the facts are really brought before the public. I am sure the hon. Minister will give a reply to this

Mr. Speaker: Very often I receive letters that allegations are made against outsiders who are not here to represent their own case and that the facts are not correct and so on. So far as the officers are concerned, there is a rule that if an hon. Member wants to make any charges against any officer, the Minister is primarily responsible and notice is given and I pass it on to him so that the Minister may come prepared. A similar procedure is not possible with respect to an outsider. In these circumstances, the hon Members will take full responsibility for making such statements.

Shri Nagi Reddy: This is from the Orissa Assembly debate—the statement of the hon. Minister there.

Mr. Speaker: I am not saying anything with respect to this I have received complaints. So, before they make statements here they should fully equip themselves with the necessary authority.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Sir, just as I was coming in, to know the efficient functioning of our department, a small note was given to me. Here is a note which gives us an understanding as to how our departments function. It seems that one small-scale industrialist had written a letter on 21.2.59 to the Director of Industries, Bombay for certain concessions or for permission to start a factory He was asked to contact the Deputy Director of

Industries Nagpur. He contacted him but was asked to contact the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, who, when contacted, asked him to contact the development wing in Delhi. When he contacted the development wing, Delhi he was asked to contact the Development Commissioner of Delhi. When he contacted the Development Commissioner, Delhi he was asked again to contact the Iron and Steel Controller Calcutta So, here is a world going round and round. I am told the person has not yet got any proper information as to whom he should contact or when he is going to get a remedy. For the big people it is very easy to come and talk to the Minister or Secretary or the officer concerned and get things done easily. It is only the small fry who is in the danger of being thrown in the sea of Government's bureaucracy and I wish the Minister takes note of this fact and sees that the small fry is not drowned. This is done at a time when we think of vast industrialisation.

Now, I am coming to the most important factor in our national development We are now coming almost to the close of the Second Plan and it is time that we took a kind of a review of the functioning of this Ministry before the Third Plan is finalised. This becomes most important because every Five Year Plan bases itself mostly on the nature and direction and the capacity of our import-export trade and the way in which it could be developed and strengthened as the basis for the development of our country. During the past three years we have seen that the country has faced one of the greatest foreign exchange crises that could be faced by any country. It has shown certain very dangerous features as to who controlled the foreign trade in our country and how far we were capable of exporting our goods and how far the export of our goods to particular countries was related to the import of goods that we were getting from them. We should see these things so that we do not fall into the burden of debts which is more and more.

I was going through the January issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin and I have found a very shocking statement. It shows that in this period, 956—58 when the total foreign trade or the export-import trade of our country was reduced to a considerable extent, the one sector that improved its position in this period of recession was the sector of the foreign controlled companies in our country. Their share in the foreign trade was 32.8 per cent in 1958, compared to 26·7 per cent in 1956. The figures are much more revealing if you go a little deeper into this question. Between 1956 and 1958, there was a shortfall of Rs. 212 crores in our imports but who bore the brunt? Is it foreign-controlled companies? No. Their trade were reduced only by about Rs. 22 crores and it was the Indian sector, the indigenous trade that lost a major part of this Rs. 212 crores. After so many years of development and industrialisation, it looks as though a new philosophy of pragmatism has come against the philosophy of socialism that we have accepted in this House in 1956. It is time that we looked into the question much more carefully and deeply so that we do not allow these foreign controlled companies to flourish as against the Indian sector in our country.

There are a few more astonishing features here and I will give only one example, as the time is short. Take for instance the metals import—iron and steel and other metals. Because of our difficulties, we cut short these imports and imported only to the extent of 46·6 per cent. of 1956. That means that less than half was imported. But what was the share of the foreign controlled companies? It was 78·9 per cent of their imports in 1956. While the total imports were cut by more than 50 per cent, these foreign companies' imports were cut only by 22 per cent. Why should it be so? Is our foreign trade tagged on only to the interests of these foreign

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

companies? I am surprised at the way in which the Indian sector fights against the State Trading Corporation which is not a big factor in our foreign trade. I would request the Indian industrialists to look at the real facts and see as to whom they should fight. These foreign companies who are now entering more and more into the export-import trade are trying to control and get an octopus grip on the whole of our foreign trade. I would not like to go more into that as it would take more time.

More than that, Sir, when we go into the question of the financing of this trade, it is much more revealing. In 1957, the Indian scheduled banks financed only 38·8 per cent of the total private foreign trade, and in 1958 these banks financed only 37·9 per cent. I remember, Sir, when I was a student, our old nationalists, who were great economic intellectuals of the type of Dadabhoy Naroji and Ramesh Chandra Dutt had told us that no country can progress in its industrialisation without foreign trade, especially import-export trade, being in the hands of the country's indigenous sector. They had opposed the foreign trade being in the hands of foreign controlled companies They had economically proved that to keep this particular sector in the hands of foreign controlled companies was to ruin the nation's industrial development. I find even to this day that our Indian scheduled banks are limping far behind the foreign scheduled banks in this respect.

Coming to the trends in our trade, what is the trend in these three years with the dollar area? The most shocking thing is, we have had a deficit trade of Rs. 38 crores, Rs. 76 crores and Rs. 113 crores in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 respectively. Our deficit is growing. Our exports to these countries are getting reduced more and more whereas our imports are increasing more and more. In the same way, the common market area which has now begun to put some spokes in our exports to these countries has also given us very shocking years. With the common market area we had a deficit of Rs. 169 crores, Rs. 125 crores and Rs. 141 crores in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 respectively. If we are to continue in this way in our trade with those countries, a day will come when we will be in a very difficult position to repay our loans..

How is the repayment of loans done? Repayment of loans by any country can be done only through exports. The export trade for us is as important as the import trade. If the export trade goes on reducing in its content and quantity and our import trade from those countries goes on increasing, then our indebtedness will be increasing in that proportion, to the same extent.

If our imports have been like this, what have been our exports to these countries. Taking, for example, the dollar area, within these three years our exports to that area dropped by Rs. 36 crores. Taking the common market area, it gives us the very same picture. This is the shocking side of the import-export trade.

Is there anything which can be taken as one which is in our favour? Yes. As the *Eastern Economist* had put it it has high potentialities this is only the bright star in our import-export trade, and that is the star of the Communist countries with whom we are exporting and importing in growing numbers. In this period of difficulties our exports to the communist countries increased by Rs. 21 crores, from Rs. 28 crores in 1957 to Rs. 49 crores in 1959. It is due to the important factor that a new idea of economic development had been brought forth into the under-developed countries. I am referring to the bilateral agreements, the rupee-payment agreements and deferred payments, which not only give us

capacity to import that which we want but also the capacity to export our goods to the extent we have imported from them. It is, therefore, I feel that the idea that was put forward by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, our Minister of Commerce and Industry, in the Export Promotion Council Meeting, that the trade should be integrated with aid, is the most important factor and that must be developed in the coming period of our Third Five Year Plan. Unless we are going to integrate our trade with aid, unless we are going to make this as the focal point in our developing economy we will be in such a crisis that we will not be able to develop much further; not only that, we will be dragged on into the vicious circle of more loans and thereby getting into greater debts which we will not be able to repay, because the export trade is decreasing as a result of which a much greater proportion of our export trade will be only towards repayment of loans, and that will be the greatest hindrance for our country's development.

Because of this, Sir, a new factor also has developed in our country. Because we are finding the export trade in these doldrums, of late we have developed a new theory, and that is the theory of allowing foreign private capital to enter our industry so that we may not repay immediately for the imported machinery. Well, Sir, there is an Industrial Policy Resolution which was discussed very thoroughly in this House in 1956, which was accepted by all parts of this House and unanimously passed. Without proclaiming to the country that this Industrial Policy Resolution is buried, I am sorry, it is being buried in reality.

I had put a question to which I got an answer. It gave me a kind of surprise. I would not have got that information otherwise. We were told that in the years between 1956 and 1958 quite a number of companies had been given the sanction to join hands with foreign companies to establish industrial units in our country. What was the position in 1958-59? More than 50 per cent of foreign capital participation was sanctioned in the case of 23 companies, out of the sanctioned 45.

In the Industrial Policy Resolution we were told that 49·51 per cent is the general rule, there might be an exception here and there. But, then, what does the reality show? In 1958-59, more than 50 per cent foreign capital participation was sanctioned in the case of 23 companies. The total number of companies allowed foreign capital participation was 45, and out of these 8 companies were allowed 100 per cent foreign capital investment.

When did the general rule become an exception and an exception become a general rule, I am not able to understand. In relation to this, we have known of late that we are allowing foreign capital participation even in the oil industries. When the Prime Minister in his previous Press Conference told the Press that the Cabinet had not yet decided as to where the fourth steel plant was going to be established, how it was going to be established, whether even foreign capital participation was going to be allowed etc. when he himself expressed the doubt, naturally one feels that the Industrial Policy Resolution was passed in this House only as an eye-wash to temporarily keep the people in cold-storage without raising their voice against the tendencies that are growing in our country. The reality is, we are burying the Industrial Policy Resolution 100 fathoms deep. Therefore, even the *Eastern Economist* was extremely Jubiliant. "It is good that it is being buried. Why do you want to bring it back to life again? It is good it is dead and gone in reality. Why do you want to bring it back to life again? Let us bury it deep." That is what they have said.

I am afraid, the industries in our country today are more and more being handed over, not even to the

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

indigenous Indian capital but more and more to the foreign private capital, which would mean that their grip is increasing in our country's economy. It is not in our interest certainly, and it is going to be against the interests of our State.

We have known through questions and answers here that we will never get the technical know-how from them. That has been the position with regard to the oil industries, that is the position with regard to the chemical industries and that has been the case in the steel industry. In none of these industries, even though they had been in existence for a long time, have we got the technical know-how, which alone can make our country an independent country, which can make it really stand on its own legs, by which we can try in future to develop our own industrial base with our own capacity.

As I said, the steel industry has been there for some time now. Can our men connected with the steel industry even to this day produce a steel factory or erect a steel factory without the help of foreign technicians? Can our people in the oil sector come forward and say that they know the technique, they can do the survey work, they can conduct the drilling operations and find out where oil is in our country? Can we say now that we have got the technical know-how in our hands even though some of these industries have been in our country for many years now? This is not the way of industrial development in independent hands or independent countries. This is the way of giving away the country's wealth into the hands of foreigners who would never teach us, and therefore who would never allow us to develop our country. I hope the Minister of Commerce and Industry will take note of these factors and try to see that in future at least we will not allow such things to happen in our country.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Krishnaswami.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Sir, only six hours have been allotted to this Demand. The time is too short for this Demand. The activities of this Ministry are all-pervading and the entire prosperity of the country depends upon trade and commerce. I think you have discretion to extend the time. So, I make a submission that the time for this Demand may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee considers all these aspects and divide the time and decides on the time for each Demand for Grant. All the groups are represented in the Business Advisory Committee. Six hours have been allotted for this Ministry. We are thirsting for time, but we have no more time. I can extend always by half an hour or one hour at the most.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The House has been co-operating with you in the best way, by sitting late hours all the time. I hope you yourself will realise the importance of this Ministry and the wide ramifications it has and the interest it evokes on all sides.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): And if all the three junior Ministers participate, much time out of these six hours will be taken away by them also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We definitely want to listen to the Ministers, but the time may be extended.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Perhaps, we may reduce the time for some other Ministries and thereby try to increase the time allotted for this Ministry.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): At least eight hours may be allotted for this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: We started at 12-10, I think. Six hours have been allotted. So, it comes to 18-10. I would request the hon. Minister to reply tomorrow.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This evening we have also a half-hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may take an hour for this reply. Six hours will be kept for all hon. Members and possibly one junior Minister. The Minister of Commerce and Industry will reply tomorrow.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Minister of Industry will intervene today, and if you so desire, I can reply tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. That would result in our getting one more hour for this Ministry. Dr. Krishnaswami.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Speaker, Sir, although our exports have increased in volume and value in 1959 as compared with 1958 and 1957,—a heartening development—there are certain features which we have to take into account. Our exports, I would like to remind this House, were of the value of Rs. 626 crores in 1959 as compared with Rs. 580 crores in 1958 and Rs. 594 crores in 1957. It is true that we have relied on a number of incentives. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been taking various measures to promote our exports. We have export promotion councils. We have employed fiscal and other incentives such as replenishment quotas. These are most useful, but it is proper that the House's attention should be invited to two equally basic aspects of the problem of export promotion. Let us realise that exportable commodities have to be produced in larger quantities so that surpluses for export increase every time ,even without internal demands, as is bound to happen in a period of great investment increases.

It is fallacious to consider the promotion of exports as only a problem of selling more. It is basically a problem of producing more of those goods for which there is an export demand abroad. Otherwise, domestic requirements will eat into export availabilities and tend to raise our prices and reduce our competitive power abroad. To a certain extent this has already occurred in the case of groundnuts, oilseeds, textiles and cashewnuts which show few signs of increasing in amount over the past four years. In fact, the production of cashewnuts has been stagnant for the past three years. How the Ministry of Commerce and Indutsry is going to have a co-ordinated policy with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is an entirely different matter which I shall leave to the two Ministers and the two Ministries to settle.

But I would like to point out that in the future, in the programme of investment allocations, we will have to give a higher priority than in the past for increasing the supplies of our traditional exports. There seems to be a fallacious impression in certain circles that there is not much scope for increasing our traditional exports. It is no doubt true that it is more difficult to increase our traditional exports in any substantial measure in the existing market centres, but surely, there is scope for selling our traditional products in new markets. Of course, increasing supplies is a precondition for any such export drive on our part.

Secondly, the other issue is that of selling more products in competition with our rivals. We have to bear in mind the necessity of maintaining our position as a minimum in the existing markets and in exploring new markets for selling our goods. Some of the commodities like light engineering goods and other metal products can find a place in new markets even in advanced countries. It is seldom realised by those who have given thought to this problem of industrial development that in light engineering goods we have an advantage which compares favourably even with advanced countries like the United States of America, and it might be possible for us even to explore the possibilities of goods being exported in larger measure to these areas.

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

What I am suggesting is that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should be more aggressive in its outlook on these matters and have more trade centres opened in some of these areas in order that it may be possible to push our exports abroad. Consider specifically the threat that we are likely to meet in South-East Asia. Surely we cannot overlook this factor. Here, we are bound to come into serious competition with Peking. The Chinese development programme in its next phase has begun to rely on larger exports and it is for two reasons. Firstly, the kind of labour intensive development which marked initial phase of China's reconstruction would now have to be supplemented by widening still more the industrial pace along more modern lines. This will necessitate at least during the coming five years much larger imports of machinery and equipment by China. Secondly, Soviet credits given in the past are either for a short period or for a medium period, and according to official accounts, they fall due for repayment sometime in October, 1960. Moreover, there appears to be a distinct shift in the aid loan patterns of the Soviet Union and other east European countries. They are now looking more outside the iron curtain countries than in the past for investment. Surely, these factors will reduce the assistance available to China. Altogether, the chances are that competition from China will become more fierce and unpredictable since Peking will not be governed by any of the usual GATT obligations.

How then shall we build up our export markets? Here I suggest that we have to activise our commercial diplomacy. We might have to organise more exhibitions and more trade centres, and also more extensive market service both by private persons, governmental and semi-governmental organisations will have to be fostered. It has to be realised at the outset that these steps will not and cannot be expected to bear immediate fruits.

Sir Frank Lee, a former Under Secretary of the Board of Trade, has pointed out the difficulties which Great Britain feels in attempting to build up its export trade. In the case of the United Kingdom, which had a bigger and older tradition in the field of exports, the export promotion drive for increasing exports to the dollar area began in 1948 and yielded substantial results only in 1955. We should not be disheartened if our trade centres, exhibitions and other export promotion devices do not yield results soon. In fact, here is a case where we should persist more and more in order to build up more markets abroad. In allocating funds, we should certainly allocate more for these purposes and bear in mind that these funds will be recurring and yield results only over time. That is so far as many of the new markets are concerned.

I should also like to invite the attention of the House to certain developments that have taken place within the past decade. We must be sensitive to new demands which are likely to arise as a result of political and economic changes. Africa, for instance, is one of the great continents which is today pulsating with change. Owing to the achievements of the World Health Organisation, productivity in Africa has increased by leaps and bounds. From a geographical point of view, we have the nearest links with Africa. It is quite clear that anyone who studies the map of the World will find that African ports are nearest to the World-city of Bombay. Massawa and Assab, to mention two ports in Ethiopia and also East-African ports are nearest to the world-city of Bombay. From the point of view of comparative advantage, we are better situated than Japan, America or any of the advanced nations. Since economic development also is bound to lead in its wake in this continent to a demand for simple manufactured goods and light engineering goods, there is no reason

why we should not explore the possibilities of having increased trade with Africa.

I should like, in particular, to refer to Ethiopia. I do so, because the economic survey of Africa since 1950 has given convincing proof of the possibilities of expansion in Ethiopia. It is a country which is very thinly populated. There are about 25 millions in Ethiopia. The fertility of the soil, according to the estimates made by the United Nations, is the same or pretty nearly the same, as that of Ukraine. The possibilities of increase in food output and in other goods is considerable. With the spread of money-economy and of manufacturing industries, I venture to think that from the per capita income about 6 dollars to 10 dollars per annum, of to-day will increase to 100 to 125 dollars in about 7 or 8 years. Besides, let us remember, that there is considerable amount of goodwill in Ethiopia which we should be willing to exploit for the purposes of mutual enrichment.

I should like to refer to a matter which has caused considerable perturbation. It is no doubt true that in certain parts of Africa, some of our traders and moneylenders are not popular. Some attribute it purely to political reasons. But I venture to think that quite apart from political reasons, the very vulnerable occupations which these people pursue, open them to certain amount of attack from others. I know that our exporters there in portions of East Africa are finding it difficult to continue. They have their difficulties. Being traders and moneylenders, they are not by any means, highly popular.

In addition, I regret to have to point out that our attitude seems to have added to their difficulties. We seem to feel that any Indian who goes abroad for private investment does so at his risk and whatever difficulties he encounters are his own concern. People of Indian origin settled abroad are assiduously encouraged to merge with the local population. While there is great merit in this advice, there is equal necessity to ensure that with experience of local conditions and the undoubted initiative that people of Indian origin have, they should be harnessed to selling more of Indian goods abroad. In bringing about this end, a more imaginative policy by our diplomatic and consular representative abroad is required. The Indian passport ought to be a symbol of common endeavour and common objectives. The Indian traders abroad ought to be able to look to their Embassies and Consulates for guidance and support, if necessary, in pursuing their vocations, because after all, they are the people who will ultimately sell more of our goods abroad.

It is true that this is not happening to the fullest extent desired. It is not uncommon for Indian traders in Nairobi, Singapore or Hongkong, to deal mainly, if not solely, in goods of non-Indian origin. There is also this other aspect which we have to take into account. The Common Market of Europe is going to have adverse consequences on our export. Now, more than ever, it is necessary that we should enter the African markets, which are tied to us by considerations of economic and geographical interest, because once having entered it, we would be in a better position to gain more advantages than even those of the Common Market of Europe.

This question of export endeavour is a very difficult problem and I wish my friend would be a bit more patient with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. No one suggests that the officials should be given a *carte blanche*. But one should realise that in matters concerning export promotion, one has to adopt an attitude of great patience and consideration. It is easier to restrict imports than to push exports overnight.

On this matter again, I should like to quote what Sir Frank Lee, the Under Secretary of the Board of Trade, has said in the Stamp Memorial Lecture only a few months ago. It is worthwhile that it should be

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brought to the notice of the House and also of the Minister, so that they may realise what the problems are. Sir Frank Lee points out:

> "The task of creating the right conditions both at home and abroad has become much more complicated now, especially when it is no longer a question of making production for export available in a seller's market, but of actually having to sell goods competitively in a buyer's market."

Then follows the point about direct advice and encouragement to exporters. He says:

> "All that I can do is to devote a few minutes to the more mundane theme of the direct encouragement and assistance which the Board tries to give to exporters. First as to encouragement. Obviously, direct exhortation to export by itself goes very little way. It can probably do little more than to hurry industrialists rather faster on the road along which economic and financial pressures are already drawing them. It is right for the Board to continue to impress on industry and the public the dependence of our political position and our standard of life on the level of our exports, to bring potential export openings to the serious attention of the industries concerned, to demonstrate that opportunities exist, if a particular market is effectively tackled, to give direct advice about selling conditions, tariffs, agents, contracts procedures and so on."

In the end, one point which he has emphasised is about the creation of the Dollar Exports Council. We might have to create an African Export Council, if as a result of the surveys we find we can certainly export much more. In my judgement, there is reasonable scope for our expanding our exports to these areas. Sir Frank Lee says:

> "One particular development in the field of export endeavour which has been notably successful is the Dollar Exports Council, an organisation created with financial assistance from both Government and non-Government sources by industry for industry. It is essentially a body in which industrialists who have themselves achieved success in the difficult dollar markets encourage and assist others to venture there. The expansion of our exports to the USA, now our largest export market, is due in no small measure, to the enthusiasm, the publicity and the pooling of experience which the Council has brought to its task.
>
> It is one of the happiest creations of the Board in recent years."

I wish the Ministry of Industry and Commerce great luck in their endeavours to promote exports and I hope and trust that in their formulation of schemes they will not be fettered too much by financial considerations. In all these matters, it is a case of throwing the bread on waters in the hope that something will turn up later. Trade centres opened in places like Beirut, which is a centre of a great deal of endeavour, exhibitions organised in Cairo and possibly also new trade centres opened in Chicago would give us a great deal of scope for further expansion. But I would like to tell the Minister for Commerce and Industry that the amount that is allotted for this purpose, according to my reading of the Budget, is pitiably inadequate. We have to persist in this and we have, at the same time, to see to it that, along with this endeavour to promote knowledge of our goods and create a goodwill for our goods, we also increase domestic supplies at home. That is a difficult problem, but the Planning Commission, the Ministry for Commerce and Industry and the Ministry for Food and Agriculture should surely get together and evolve a harmonious policy so that we might have the possibilities

of greater expansion of exports and we might certainly play a very great role in Asia which is ours by right, and to which we are entitled, both by geography and the political necessities that we have taken for the self-determination of the peoples of Africa.

12.56 hrs.

श्री कोरटकर (हैदराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट को देखते हुए इस बात में जरा भी शक नहीं रहता कि देशहित के कामों में इस मिनिस्ट्री ने बाकी सब सचिवालयों के मुकाबले बहुत ज्यादा काम किया है। इसमें दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रियों की न मैं कोई निन्दा करना चाहता हूं और न इसमें कोई अत्युक्ति है। यह एक तथ्य है कि इसकी रिपोर्ट को देखने के बाद हम को इस बात का अनुभव होने लगता है कि हम बहुत शीघ्र बड़ी से बड़ी इंडस्ट्रियल कंट्रीज के मुकाबले में बहुत अच्छी तरह से खड़े होने का साहस कर सकेंगे। इन सब चीजों को मैं यहां दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं दो चार छोटी-मोटी बातें और अपने सजेशन्स आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं, और खास कर हमारे आंध्र देश की जो दो चार मांगें हैं उन को भी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

सबसे पहली चीज जो मैं मिनिस्ट्री के सामने रखना चाहता हूं वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रिपोर्ट में इंडेक्स के तौर पर तालिकायें दी गई हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में है। उनमें सिर्फ सन् १९५८ का मुकाबला सन् १९५९ के साथ किया गया है। सन् १९५८ का साल एक बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य का साल था। उस वक्त फारेन एक्सचेंज के पाने में कठिनाइयां थीं, जो कि खास तौर पर व्यवसाय और व्यापार के लिये जरूरी रहती हैं, मुहैया नहीं हो रही थीं। लेकिन सन् १९५९ का साल उसके मुकाबले बहुत ही अच्छा साल था। इस साल में हमको बहुत से ऋण विदेशों से मिले, बहुत सी सहायतायें मिलीं और बहुत सा माल भी उधार मिला। इन सब चीजों को नजर करते हुए सिर्फ यह देखना कि सन् १९५८ के मुकाबले, जो कि बहुत ही खराब साल था, हमारी दस प्वाइंट की उन्नति हुई है यानी करीब ९ परसेंट की उन्नति हुई है इंडस्ट्री और कामर्स में, यह कोई बहुत बड़ी सन्तोषजनक बात नजर नहीं आती है। इसको देखने के लिये मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आगे से जो इंडेक्स दिये जाते हैं इस रिपोर्ट के साथ वह कम से कम दस साल के दिया जाया करें। तब बहुत अच्छी तरह मुकाबला किया जा सकता है। मैं देख रहा हूं.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly hear the hon. Minister first.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Without meaning to interrupt the hon. Member, may I point out that we have already circulated the indices of industrial growth from 1951 to 1959 from year to year?

Mr. Speaker: So, the papers have already been circulated.

श्री कोरटकर : मैं तो (एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रिपोर्ट बताते हुये) जो इस रिपोर्ट के साथ तालिकायें दी गई हैं उनका जिक्र कर रहा था, इस समय और जो किताब बतलाई गई है, उसके लिये तो मैं मिनिस्ट्री का अभिनन्दन ही करता हूं कि जो चीज मैं कहना चाहता था वह उन्होंने पहिले ही अनुवाद की और शायद इस तरह से पूरी हो रही है।

इसके बाद मैं एक दूसरी चीज की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह जो इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम हो रही हैं उन के संबंध में है। हमने इस बात का इरादा किया था कि सैकेंड फाइव इयर प्लैन में कम से कम १०० इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम की जायेंगी। हमें बतलाया गया है कि ९६ इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स

[श्री कोरटकर]

के लिये सैंक्शन दी गई है । लेकिन अभी तक सिर्फ ३१ ही इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम हो सकी हैं । अगर इसी तरह से हम चलते रहे तो शायद १०० के बजाये हम प्लैन के खत्म होने तक सिर्फ ३५ इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम कर सकेंगे । यह भी एक ऐसी चीज है, जिसकी तरफ हमको बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये । लेकिन इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान जिस चीज की तरफ देना चाहिये वह यह है कि बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम हो जाने के बाद भी, जहां स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये काम किया जा रहा है, हम ने देखा है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को उतनी सहूलियतें नहीं मिलती है जिसमें कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज खुशी के साथ चल सकें । इसके लिये हमारे इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट को बहुत ही ज्यादा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि एक तो वह जितनी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कायम करना चाहता है उतनी कायम कर सके और दूसरे यह कि वह स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को इस बात की तरगीब दे कि वे इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स के अन्दर जाकर अपने कारखानों को लगाने की कोशिश करें ताकि इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स का बनाना सार्थक हो सके ।

एक और छोटी सी चीज है जिस की तरफ मेरा ध्यान गया, और वह यह है कि जब हम देख रहे हैं कि पिछले चार वर्षों में शूगर का प्रोडक्शन बहुत ज्यादा हुआ है और उस के साथ साथ मोलेसेज भी बहुत ज्यादा उत्पन्न हुई होगी, तब सन् १९५६ में जहां ४ लाख ६४ हजार टन के करीब वह एक्सपोर्ट होती थी वहां सन् १९५९ में वह सिर्फ ६० हजार टन एक्सपोर्ट हो सकी है । यह बात यों तो बहुत छोटी सी मालूम होती है कि मोलेसेज का एक्सपोर्ट अगर नहीं भी हुआ तो कौन सी बड़ी बात है, लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट का ध्यान में इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि बहुत संभव है कि यह मोलेसेज ...म तरीके से अवैध शराब बनाने के काम में तो नहीं आ रही है । मालूम ऐसा होता है कि देश में ही अवैध शराब बनाने के लिये हमारी मोलेसेज की बहुत कुछ खपत हो रही है और इस लिये वह बाहर नहीं जा रही है । इसका प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये कि इस चीज की जांच हो और अगर उसकी एक्सपोर्ट हो सके तो उसे करने की कुछ कोशिश की जाये ।

13 hrs.

इसी तरह से चाय और तम्बाकू का भी एक्सपोर्ट कम हुआ है । इस के लिये बहुत से कारण दिये गये हैं कि चाय के एक्सपोर्ट होने में क्या क्या कठिनाइयां और बाधायें हुई हैं । लेकिन मुझे इन सब चीजों पर ज्यादा भरोसा नहीं होता है, और जो चीज मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि चाय का एक्सपोर्ट हमारे यहां से आम तौर से इंग्लैंड में हो रहा था । अब जो उसका एक्सपोर्ट कम हो रहा है उसका कारण यह मालूम हो रहा है कि चाय के बागीचे केन्या और साऊथ अफ्रीका में लगाये जा रहे हैं, और ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है कि शायद इंग्लैंड में हमारी चाय ज्यादा नहीं खप सकेगी । इसलिये हमारे डिपार्टमेंट को चाहिये कि चाय को पापुलर बनाने के लिये और कंट्रीज में, खास कर अमरीका में, ज्यादा प्रयत्न करे ताकि वहां पर हमारी चाय ज्यादा खप सके ।

रिपोर्ट को देखने से यह भी मालूम होता है कि नमक बनाने की कपैसिटी हमारे यहां बहुत बढ़ी है । लेकिन नमक का एक्सपोर्ट २९ फी सदी कम हो गया है । नमक आम तौर से जापान और इंडोनीशिया में ही जाता था । उनमें से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इंडोनीशिया ने अपना नमक बनाना शुरू कर दिया है । और वहां सन् १९५८ और ५९ से हमारी मार्केट से नमक जाना बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया है । जापान में अभी जा रहा है । अभी हम और ज्यादा नमक बना सकते हैं इसके लिये हमें

योरप में और जितनी ज्यादा नमक की मार्केट्स मिला सकते हो उन्हें हस्तगत करने की कोशिश करनी चाहियें ।

इसके बाद मैं एक और बड़ी चीज इंडस्ट्री एंड कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि फारवर्ड मार्केट कमिशन आम तौर से सिर्फ यह काम करता है कि कहां कहां नये मार्केट्स कायम की जायें । यह बहुत बड़ी गलती है । फारवर्ड मार्केट कमिशन का काम यह होना चाहिये कि फारवर्ड मार्केट्स पर कहां कहां प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय । मुल्क में आज जो मंहगाई हो रही है उसके बहुत से कारण हैं जिनको अभी मौका हुआ तो मैं कहूंगा, लेकिन उनमें से एक बहुत बड़ा कारण फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग का है । हाथ में पैसा नहीं रखा जाता, कुछ नहीं किया जाता और माल बराबर एक बोली से दूसरी बोली के साथ १७ आदमियों में बेचा जाता है । इस लिये यह समझना कि फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग होने से किसानों को फायदा हो सकेगा और उनके माल की उनको उचित कीमत मिलेगी इसमें थोड़ी सी फालैसी मालूम होती है । फारवर्ड मार्केट में होता यह है कि जितने भी बोली बोलने वाले १७-१८ व्यापारी होते हैं वे अलग अलग अपनी बोली बोलते जाते हैं और इस तरह बोली बोल कर माल की कीमत को बढ़ाते जाते हैं और आखिर में जाकर १०० रुपये का माल बाजार में १८५ रुपये में बिकना शुरू होता है । इसलिए मैं कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री के सामने इस फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग के ऊपर रोक लगाने के लिए सुझाव रक्खूंगा । इस में जरा भी शक नहीं कि इस के लिए बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों और बड़े बड़े घराने वालों का विरोध होगा, बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों का विरोध होगा । लेकिन इस सारे विरोध का मुकाबला करते हुए हम को जहां तक हो सके फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग को कम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । भावों के कम होने से हम को बहुत कुछ फायदा पहुंच सकेगा ।

अब मैं आपके सामने सिर्फ आंध्र प्रदेश की तरफ से दो, चार मांगें रखना चाहता हूं । सब से पहली मांग तो यह है कि निजामाबाद में एक न्यूजप्रिंट फैक्टरी कायम की जाय । इसको आज सैंटर के सामने पेश हुए चार वर्ष हो गये हैं । यह चीज हैदराबाद की पुरानी गवर्नमेंट ने पेश नहीं की थी बल्कि सैंटर ने ही इसको पेश किया था । कई चीजें सामने रक्खी गई थीं और कहा गया था कि अगर यह सूरतें पूरी होती हैं तो यह फैक्टरी खुल जायगी । न्यूजप्रिंट की आज हमारे देश में कितनी जरूरत है इस को बताने की यहां पर मुझे कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । इसकी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है । लेकिन पिछले चार वर्ष से यह मामला बिलकुल एक कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ा हुआ है । वहां पर लाखों मन बगास तैयार होता है और वह भट्टियों में जलाया जा रहा है । अब निजाम शूगर फैक्टरी को गवर्नमेंट ने पबलिक सैक्टर में लिया है, पूरी तौर से प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट से लेकर गवर्नमेंट मैनेजमेंट में यह चीज ले ली गई है । इस प्रकार यह बात पैदा कर दी गई है कि भविष्य में सैन्टर और फैक्टरी के मैनेजमेंट में कोई फ्रिक्शन पैदा न हो । तो भी इस तरह कोई कदम उठाया नहीं जा रहा है । यह एक बड़ी ही शोचनीय चीज है । मैं इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट से यह मतालिबा करूंगा कि यह जो न्यूजप्रिंट फैक्टरी कायम करने का जो ख्याल उठाया गया था उस को जितनी जल्दी हो सके अमल में लाया जाय ।

दूसरी चीज जो कि बहुत देर से सैंटर के सामने रक्खी जा रही है । वह कारबनाइजेशन आफ कोल की एक फैक्टरी कायम करने के सम्बन्ध में है । यह स्कीम काफी देर से सैंटर के सामने पेश है । यह बहुत ही फायदे की स्कीम है । कोल के कारबनाइजेशन से बहुत अच्छा चारकोल उपलब्ध होगा और उसकी वजह से हमारे बड़े बड़े जंगल बच जायेंगे और साथ ही बर्मा धुएं के चूल्हे हमारे घर घर में जल सकेंगे । इसके

[श्री कोरटकर]

अलावा एक बड़ी बात यह होगी कि डीजेल आयल जैसी नायाब चीज जो कि हमको काफी तादाद में नहीं मिल रही है और जिसका कि हमारे मुल्क में बहुत खर्चा हो रहा है, वह डीजेल आयल भी उस से प्राप्त हो सकेगा। इस लिए इस स्कीम को भी जितनी जल्दी हो सके कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज मंत्रालय अमल में लाने की कोशिश करे। उसमें से जो गैसेज उत्पन्न होंगी उनको फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी में काम में लाया जा सकता है। फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी कायम करने की मांग आंध्र प्रदेश की तरफ से और पुरानी हैदाराबाद गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बहुत देर से सेंटर के सामने पेश है। आज के युग में आंध्र प्रदेश भारतवर्ष का एक प्रकार से चावल का आगर समझा जाता है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कुत्ता-गुड़म के पास अगर एक फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी कायम कर दी जाय और आंध्र प्रदेश को उतना फर्टिलाइजर मिल सके जितने कि उसको जरूरत है तो मैं आपको इस बात की हामी दिला सकता हूं कि हमें बर्मा से अपने देश में एक चावल का दाना भी मंगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि किसी न किसी वजह से यह चीज बराबर पीछे चलती चली गई है। पांच फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरीज सेंटर की तरफ से जगह जगह पर कायम हो रही हैं लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसमें से एक भी आंध्र के अन्दर नहीं बनी है जहां कि फर्टिलाइजर की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है। अलबत्ता आंध्र प्रदेश को इस बात की सहूलियत दी गई है कि अगर वह चाहें तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर में वहां पर एक फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी खोल सकते हैं। इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि जो एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी प्रोफेसर काने की चेयरमेनशिप में मुकर्रर की गई थी और उन्होंने इस बात की सिफारिश की है और कि कुत्तागुड़म में एक फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी अस्सी हजार टन सालाना कैपेसिटी की खोली जानी चाहिए।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but, as you know, already a factory has been approved of and the State Government is going ahead with the fertiliser factory.

श्री कोरटकर : मैं इस चीज को तो सामने रख रहा था। मैं पहले ही बतला चुका हूं कि जब सेंटर की तरफ से पांच फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरियां खोली जा रही हैं तब कोई वजह नहीं कि आंध्र प्रदेश में जहां कि फर्टिलाइजर्स फैक्टरी की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है वहां सेंटर की तरफ से कोई फैक्टरी कायम नहीं की जा रही है जब कि पिछले चार साल से बराबर इसके वास्ते कहा गया है। आखिर ऐसा मौका आया कि एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी जो आप की ही तरफ से मुकर्रर हुई थी उसी ने कुत्तागुड़म की जगह बता दी तो उसके लिए यह चीज निकली कि प्रदेश प्राइवेट सैक्टर में इस तरह की वहां पर एक फैक्टरी कायम कर सकता है....

Mr. Speaker: His complaint seems to be that it is a private factory instead of the Government itself having one.

श्री कोरटकर : प्रोइवेट सैक्टर में बनाने के लिए सिर्फ सैंक्शन किया गया है, बनी नहीं है।

Shri Satish Chandra: The Andhra Government themselves told us that they wanted to put up this factory. They had got in the Telangana Trust Fund at their disposal which they wanted to utilise. Therefore they did not want Central majority participation in the share capital. They said that in the fertilizer factory in Andhra they would like to subscribe at least 51 per cent of the share capital. The Central Government agreed that if they had the resources they could go ahead.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Whatever the parleys behind the scenes, the general impression in Andhra Pradesh is that when the Centre

refused to establish one of the five new factories in Andhra Pradesh, the Andhra Pradesh Government was forced to take up the project themselves.

Shri Satish Chandra: That is not so. If that is the impression....

श्री कोरटकर : मैं इसमें कोई लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं तो सिर्फ सैन्टर के सामने यह चीज रखना चाहता हूं कि आंध्र प्रदेश की चार साल से चली आ रही डिमांड को उसने पूरा नहीं किया अलबत्ता प्राइवेट सक्टर में एक फर्टिलाइजर फक्टरी खोलने की इजाजत उसने दे दी है....

Shri Satish Chandra: I can make a categorical statement that this is not so.

श्री कोरटकर : खैर मैं अब इसको खत्म करता हूं। मैं इस बारे में कोई लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहता। डीकारबनाइजेशन की स्कीम अगर मान ली जाय तो एक बहुत बड़ी सहूलियत हो जायगी और यह कह कर इसको खत्म करता हूं कि जब और जगहों पर सैंटर द्वारा फर्टिलाइजर फक्टरीज खोली गई हैं तो यहां पर क्यों नहीं खोली जायें।

रिपोर्ट के देखने से यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ नई मशीन टूल्स फक्टरीज खोलने का सरकार का इरादा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने यह चीज रखना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त हैदराबाद में प्रागा टूल फक्टरी है जिसमें मशीन टूल्स भी तैयार होते हैं और प्रीसिशन टूल्स भी तैयार होते हैं। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने उसमें ६० लाख रुपये का अपना कैपिटल डाला हुआ है। अब जिस जगह पर यह फैक्टरी कायम है वह जगह इसके लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देता हूं कि इसको दो हिस्सों में तकसीम कर दिया जाय जिसमें एक को मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरी के लिए न्युक्लस तैयार कर दिया जाय और इसके आधार पर नई मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरियों में से एक आंध्र प्रदेश में कायम हो। प्रागा टूल्स फैक्टरी को पूर्ववत प्रीसीशन टूल्स फैक्टरी के तौर पर रहने दिया जाय। यह तीन, चार चीजें मने मांगों के तौर पर रक्खी हैं।

इतना कह कर आपके मंत्रालय ने जो बहुत बड़ा काम किया है उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और खास कर हैदराबाद के लिए जो एक बड़ा कारखाना कायम करने की बात आपने तय की है उसके लिए भी मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, anyone will be proud of the industrial development that has taken place in our country. Big industries have been started and we have been able to produce industrial goods to a great extent and we have particularly started such basic industries as will help other industries to develop, such as steel plants, etc. Though there has been a setback during the last two or three years, there has been a rise in industrial production this year to the extent of about 7 per cent. This is a very relieving feature and a satisfactory thing, though many critics might say many things against it. But looking to the various kinds of difficulties that we have had to face, this progress can be said to be satisfactory.

I would say two things which I would like the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry to look into. Of course, in the beginning it was excusable that there had been some more expenses and lapses in the public sector and there had been also lapses in the private sector. But now sufficient time has been taken and still if we take a balance-sheet of an industry in the public sector we shall find that there has been a great expense which amounts to waste.

I do not want to go into the details of this as I have to touch upon other points. The Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee have brought out so many customs of

[Shri Jhunjhunwala]

lapses in the public sector and individual examples have been cited in this House which, of course, our Ministers have been looking into, but this is not sufficient. I would submit that more attention should be paid to the efficiency in the public sector so that for the investment that we are making, for the money which we have been borrowing from other countries, for the taxes that we have been levying upon the people we should get proper return. As I have said in the beginning, there are bound to be some lapses at the initial stage. But now it is high time that we should pay proper attention to this matter.

As regards the Company Law Administration, in spite of all the efforts made by the Department—and amendments in the Company Law—so many lapses are going on. They have some legal difficulties also. It is not that they are slow because they do not want to work, but there are some legal difficulties also and I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Company Law (Amendment) Bill is soon passed that many difficulties which exist at present are removed.

Then I come to my main point which is regarding the small-scale industries and the medium-sized industries. As I have said before, we are very much proud of our industrial development. But it is only the big industries which have developed and they are making very good profits in all the sectors. So far as the small-scale industries and medium-sized industries are concerned, I find that they are not developed. Of course, there are difficulties in the way and it requires great spade work. It is easy to manage big industries where there are only a few people whom you meet and remove their difficulties. There are very few big industries as compared to small-scale industries. You can look to those big industries and give individual attention but you in that way have not been able to look to small-scale industries. I do not say that the Ministers have no mind to do that but they cannot apply their minds. The demands of the small-scale industries are not properly met and so is the case with regard to medium-sized industries.

In this regard the Estimates Committee has made an observation. On page 14 of that Report it is stated:

> "The Committee feel that beyond enunciating the principle of decentralised pattern of economy little else has been done to translate it into practice. Though it is one of the three basic objectives of the Plan programme there has been no conscious efforts to fulfil the objective. This view is also borne out by the following observation of the Selected Buildings Projects Team expressed in their Report on Slum Clearance."

This is what they say:

> "If adequate steps are taken to provide these facilities and to start small-scale industries in villages, the exodus of village population to towns can be arrested. It is better to carry industry to the people than carry people to the industries."

Though this may look a small thing so far as the welfare of the larger number of people is concerned unless we are in a position to solve this problem, we will not be able to solve the problem of unemployment. The hon. Minister has said that unless this problem of unemployment is solved, there cannot be any peace in the country. As we have done in the case of big industries, similarly some arrangement should be made here so that we are able to look to all the details and the grievances of the small-scale industries which, I say, has not been done till now. It is not due to want of any desire on the part

of the Ministers. They desire it. But the task is so great that in spite of that they have not been able to look to this.

Shri Nagi Reddy quoted examples and mentioned that the big houses have all got their representatives here. They can approach the Minister or the department, they know the particular department, they have got all facilities; but the small industrialists do not have such facilities and they cannot get their requirements met. So, I would request the Ministry to pay particular attention to this.

In this booklet *Small Scale Industries—Programme & Progress*, it has been very aptly said:

> "Although it may appear comparatively easy to start an industry on a small-scale basis, in actual practice, however, a small entrepreneur has to face one or more of the following handicaps: lack of finance, inadequate knowledge of the methods and tools of production, scarcity of raw-materials, inadequacy of factory accommodation, lack of marketing information and marketing facilities, to mention only a few."

But nothing is given in this report as to how to meet these difficulties.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I may draw the attention of the hon. Member, it is this Ministry's Report, and the whole report is directed towards that activity.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I know the whole report is directed towards that activity, but in actual practice I find the difficulties enumerated do exist and are not being removed. I have already said it is not for want of desire on the part of the Ministry that the small and medium industries are suffering, but the point is we do not have any report as to the progress that has been made, figures are not forthcoming to indicate the progress we have made. I want the Ministry to be particularly responsive to the individual grievances of the small industrialists.

13.27 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

For example, I find they produce some articles, but there is difficulty in marketing them to the big industries. The Commerce and Industry Minister had said he would try to define and allot ancillary industries to feed the big industries, but when they produce on a small scale the big industries do not take their produce. They create so many difficulties, or they themselves come into the field just to put down the small and medium industrialists. The big industries should be asked to take the parts etc., that the small industries produce instead of importing them or producing the things themselves and thus trying to swallow the small industries. I wish to invite the particular attention of the Ministry to this aspect.

Now I come to import and export licences. When the life of export and import control was being extended I pointed out the injustice of giving licenses to only the vested interests or the so-called established importers and exporters being given licences according to their past performance, since this leaves very little scope for new-comers to come in. Of course, licences are being given to new-comers also, but I would like to know from the Minister how many new-comers have come in, the percentage of licences being given to them. Even though they have very good performance, you give them only small quotas based on the figures of previous years, and in the process the big import and export houses monopolise the licences since in the past they have had a bigger share in the past. This is not the method or the policy which the Government should adopt. They should try to decentralise these licences. If the new-comers are functioning better, or are in no way less efficient than the established big houses, I do not see why they should be given only 5 or 10 per cent of the licences, while the others get 50 per cent or more. This

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is a point I would request the Ministry to bear in mind because the middle class people who had a chance of coming into the business when there was no licence system have no chance now because things have been controlled and planned. It was necessary to do so, and I feel even now it is necessary, but the Government should see to it that this does not become the monopoly of only a few.

Last time Shri Kanungo said that they had burnt their fingers by giving licences to new-comers. I know that, but then they were wrong in selecting the persons to whom the licences were to be given. If they had chosen the right persons, it would not have happened.

I have no time left, but I would like to insist again that, if you want a socialist pattern of society which is necessary for the welfare of the people so that people can take advantage of the improvements and developments we are making you should look to the small people also.

श्रीमती ज : राजेन्द्र शाह (गिरनार) : कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही जा सकती हैं। उसका क्षेत्र इतना विशाल है कि सारे देश का आधार बहुत कुछ उस पर रहता है। मगर इन सब बातों में से मैं एक पहलू पर खास ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूं।

हमारे देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति में कहां तक इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन होना चाहिए यह सवाल कई सालों से हमारे सामने खड़ा है। आजादी हासिल होने के बाद हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्री में काफी प्रगति हुई है और कुछ एम्प्लायमेंट भी बढ़ा है और मैं समझती हूं कि नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज भी एसटेबलिश हुई हैं। इसके लिए मिनिस्ट्री ने जो कुछ कष्ट उठाया है उसके लिए उसे धन्यवाद दिए बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकती। मगर ये सब बातें होने पर भी असली सवाल हल नहीं हुआ है, हल नहीं हो सकता है।

हमारे सामने आजकल मुख्यत: दो सवाल हैं। एक तो यही है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय और दूसरा यह कि लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया जाए। इस दिशा में इन १२ सालों के बाद क्या हुआ है? उत्पादन में जरूर बढ़ोतरी हुई है। नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज भी लगी हैं और आगे भी लग रही हैं, मगर उनके साथ एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल हल नहीं हुआ है और नहीं हो सकता है। यह बात साफ हो गयी है कि यह ख्याल गलत है कि इंडस्ट्री बढ़ने से अनएम्प्लायमेंट पर हम काबू पा सकेंगे। सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान की किताब में ऐसा दिया हुआ है कि उस प्लान के जमाने में हम को डेढ़ सौ करोड़ लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट देना पड़गा। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी बतलाया है कि हमारे देश में हम चाहे जितने नए काम और नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाएं, हम इतना एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दे सकेंगे। इसका कारण उन्होंने यही बतलाया है कि सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान में जो इनवैस्टमेंट हुआ है वह ज्यादातर हैवी और बिग इंडस्ट्रीज में हुआ है, और हम जानते हैं कि बड़े कारखाने में कपिटल ज्यादा कंज्यूम होता है और उतने पैमाने पर एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। सैकिंड फाइव इयर के इन तीन सालों में, पबलिक सेक्टर और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को मिलाकर सारे के सारे एम्प्लायमेंट के आंकड़ों को हम देखें तो हमको पता चलेगा कि कुल ११ लाख ३६ हजार इन्सानों को इम्प्लायमेंट मिला है। तो मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि अब हम क्या सोचते हैं। जब तक हम अनएम्प्लायमेंट के सवाल को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे तब तक हमारे देश की तरक्की होना मुश्किल है। इसका कारण यह है कि जब तक हम बेकारों और अर्ध बेकारों के दिल में नेशनलिज्म की भावना पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे तब तक हमारे देश में सुख और शान्ति की वृद्धि नहीं होने वाली है।

हमारे देश की हालत नेशनल सैंपिल सरवे से मालूम होती है । उसकी रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि अरबन एरियाज की पर कैपीटा इनकम २८४ रुपया है और रूरल एरिया की १०४ रुपया है । यह आंकड़े हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं । मगर इससे भी आगे क्या है ? दो करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी सालाना पर कैपीटा इनकम ३८ रुपया है । चार करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी सालाना पर कैपीटा इनकम ७८ रुपया है, ६ करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी सालाना पर कैपीटा इनकम १०१ रुपया है और ८ करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी सालाना पर कैपीटा इनकम ११८ रुपया है । यह कोई बात नहीं है । यह तो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं । इससे भी हम सोच सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में कितना एम्पलायमेंट है । सैंपिल सरवे ने बताया कि देश की यह हालत है, इससे हमको यह पता चला, नहीं तो हम को इस का पता भी न चलता । आगे आप देखें कि दो करोड़ लोगों को दिन में एक घंटा या इस से कम काम मिलता है, २-७ करोड़ लोगों को दिन में २ घंटा या इससे कम काम मिलता और ४·५ करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको दिन में चार घंटा या इससे कम काम मिलता है । तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इससे हमारा काम कैसे बढ़ेगा, और जो हमारे देश में अनएम्पलायमेंट का सवाल है उसको किस तरह से हम हल कर सकेंगे ।

अभी जो एफ० आई० सी० सी० आई० का जलसा हुआ तो उस में माननीय शास्त्री जी ने जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट वहां एकत्र हुए उनको सुझाव दिया कि वह अपनी अक्ल स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ भी लगावें । वह ऐसा करें तब तो ठीक है, मगर जो आज तक उन्होंने किया है उससे हमको यह विश्वास नहीं बैठता कि उनकी निगाह इस पर है । हम सलाह तो चाहे किसी को भी दे सकते हैं, लेकिन यह सारा सवाल हमारी पालिसी का है कि हम किस तरह से अनएम्पलायमेंट के सवाल को हल करना चाहते हैं । यह सब बातें देख कर कभी कभी निराशा भी होती है और जो पोलीटिकल और इकानामिक वर्ल्ड है उस में कभी ऐसा इज्म भी चलता है कि इस तरीके से हम चलें तो ऐसा होगा और इस तरीके से चलें तो ऐसा होगा । जब मैं इन सब बातों पर विचार करती हूं तो मुझे बापू की बातों पर और भी ज्यादा विश्वास होता है । कई लोग यह समझते हैं कि ये बातें पुरानी हैं, अब इन से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, ये बातें आरटेरिटी प्रोग्राम को लेकर कही गयी थीं । इस सदन में भी ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं जो कि यह समझते हैं कि यह चीज पुरानी है और सन् १९६० में इस से काम नहीं चल सकता, और ऐसा समझ कर उस को रूल आउट कर देते हैं । हमारे मनुभाई शाह का भी ऐसा ही अनुभव है और वह इस की हंसी उड़ाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह कैसे चल सकती है । लेकिन हम इस तरीके से इस चीज को रूल आउट नहीं कर सकते । जब स्वराज्य मिला और आजादी हासिल हुई तो हमारे दिल में बड़ा उत्साह था और हमारे बहुत से स्वप्न थे और हम चाहते थे कि वे बातें हमारे देश में जल्द हो जायें । हम समझते थे कि थोड़े ही अरसे में हमारे देश की तस्वीर ही बदल जायेगी । हमारे मनुभाई बतलाते थे कि कोई २५ साल में घर घर रेडियो हो जायेगा, घर घर नल हो जायेगा और सब कुछ हो जायेगा । यह सुन कर हम बहुत खुश होते थे । मगर वह स्वप्न अब दूर हो गये हैं । मुझे पता नहीं कि मेरी जिन्दगी में यह सब हो सकेगा या नहीं ।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : आपकी जिन्दगी में जरूर हो जायेगा ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : घर घर में ऐसा नहीं हो पायेगा, ऐसा मैं मानती हूं ।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह सही है कि हम ने कुछ बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगायी और सर्वोदयवादी भी उनके खिलाफ नहीं है । कोई भी यह नहीं कह सकता कि स्टील की

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

इंडस्ट्री को स्माल स्केल या विलेज इंडस्ट्री होना चाहिए । उसका अपना स्थान है । उस से हमें कोई तकरार नहीं है और इसका दावा किसी ने नहीं किया है और म समझती हूं कि गांधी जी ने भी नहीं किया है कि यह इंडस्ट्री नहीं होनी चाहिए । बापू ने तो खादी और ग्रामोद्योग की बात कही थी, अगर हम उस रास्ते पर चलते तो हमारी इतनी बुरी हालत न होती जैसी कि आज हो रही है, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है ।

सरकार यह तो कह सकती है कि विलेज इंडस्ट्री और खादी इंडस्ट्री की बात कोई नयी नहीं है और उसके लिए एक खास कमीशन भी बनाया है जो सारे देश में इसकी देखभाल करता है और बहुत सी नई नई छोटी मोटी इंडस्ट्रीज भी चलाता है । मगर उसका क्षेत्र बहुत मर्यादित है । कमीशन से अनएम्पलायमेंट का सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि उनको जो क्षेत्र दिया गया है वह बहुत सीमित है । आज हम अपने एकानामिक स्ट्रक्चर में जिस तरह से विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को रखना चाहते हैं, उससे मैं समझती हूं कि विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज और खादी अपने आप अपना आत्मघात कर लेंगी । इस से कुछ परिणाम नहीं आयेगा । जैसा हम सोचते हैं और देखते हैं, जिस कंटेक्स्ट में हम चलते हैं उससे खास कुछ एम्पलायमेंट नहीं बढ़ेगा । और इस से देश में ऐसा कोई विश्वास भी नहीं बैठेगा कि इन इंडस्ट्रीज से हिन्दुस्तान का कुछ कल्याण होगा । मुझे तो ऐसा भी लगता है कि यदि हम ठीक समय पर इस बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे और नहीं जागेंगे, तो देश के बेकार और अर्द्ध-बेकार लोग विद्रोह करेंगे और हम को हार कर दूसरे रास्ते पर जाना होगा और वे लोग हम को उसके लिए मजबूर करेंगे । क्या हम चाहते हैं और इस बात की आशा करते हैं कि देश में हर एक को खाना मिलना चाहिए ? डेमोक्रेसी में तो ऐसी मान्यता है कि ग्रेटेस्ट गुड आफ दि ग्रेटेस्ट नम्बर । हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यह कभी भी नहीं कहा है कि हर एक को खाना मिलना चाहिए । वह एम्पलायमेंट के बारे में भी यह नहीं कह सकती कि थर्ड फाइव यीअर प्लान में सब को काम मिलेगा । वह तो यह कहती है कि हर एक साल इतना नया एम्पलायमेंट होगा और इतने लोग हमारे सामने खड़े होंगे । मैं समझती हूं कि हमारे देश में एक ऐसा दिन आयगा जब कि भूखे और अर्द्ध-भूखे हम से यह पूछेंगे कि हम उन के लिए क्या करने वाले हैं और वे हम को इस का जवाब देने के लिए मजबूर करेंगे । अगर हम इस ओर आंख मूंद कर बैठे रहे, तो हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है । इस का इलाज क्या है ? जो बात मैं कहने लगी हूं,वह कोई मेरे दिमाग़ से नहीं आई है । वह पुरानी बात है । कोई कह सकता है कि आप बतलाइये । मैं वह पुरानी बात ही कहूंगी । जैसा कि मैं ने पहले आंकड़े दे कर बताया है, आज देहात में ६२ लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जो या तो अर्द्ध-बेकार हैं या पूरे बेकार हैं । ऐसा तो हम कभी भी नहीं कर सकेंगे कि वे सब लोग शहरों में आ जायें और उन को इंडस्ट्रीज में लगा दिया जाये । हम को उन लोगों के पास इंडस्ट्रीज को ले जाना पड़ेगा । वह हम कैसे ले जा सकते हैं ? चाहे हम जितने भी कल-कारखाने खड़े करें, उन में हम कितने लोग लगा पाते हैं ? इस सम्बन्ध में जो रिसेंट आंकड़े हैं, उन से पता चलता है कि थर्टी-फ़ोर लैक्स आफ़ पीपल आर एनगेज्ड इन दीज इंडस्ट्रीज । इस से हम यह अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि इतने कल-कारखाने स्थापित करने के बाद, इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के बाद हम केवल इतने ही लोग काम में लगा पायें हैं और बाकी लोग ईश्वर के आधार पर रह रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि देहात में जो लोग बैठे हैं, हम उन के पास इंडस्ट्रीज ले जायें । कैसे ले जायें ? हम आर्टिफ़िशियली कुछ नहीं कर सकते और वह ज्यादा चल भी नहीं सकता । हम को एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ाना चाहिए । मैं जानती हूं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री से उस का कोई सीधा नाता नहीं है । इस के

साथ ही वहां पर विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज भी लगाई जायें । हम वहां बाहर से इंडस्ट्रीज इन्स्टाल कर दें, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता । हम बाहर से मशीनरी चलायें, मैं समझती हूं कि इस से काम नहीं बनेगा । मैं यह चाहती हूं कि जो वहां का प्रोड्यूस है, जो वहां का प्रोडक्शन है, उस का प्रासेसिंग वहां ही हो । वह छोटे पैमाने पर हो और सैल्फ-एम्पलायमेंट के बेसिस पर हो, ऐसा मेरा कहना है । वहां कोई मिल लगाई जाये, ऐसा मेरा कहना नहीं है । शहरों में ड्यूटीज ज्यादा होने के कारण कुछ लोग देहात में इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने लगे हैं । ऐसा मेरा कहना नहीं है कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज शहरों में चलती हैं, वे गांवों में चलें । मैं तो प्रासेसिंग इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कह रही हूं । जैसे स्वराष्ट्र में मूंगफली बहुत होती है और वह सारी की सारी शहरों में चली जाती है । मैं चाहती हूं कि जहां जहां जो प्राडक्शन हो, उस का प्रासेसिंग वहां ही हो और वह सैल्फ-एम्पलायमेंट की बेसिस पर हो । इस से लोगों की बेकारी कुछ हद तक दूर होगी और उन को काम मिलेगा ।

इस के आगे मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जैसे स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए एक अलग क्षेत्र रखा गया है—जिस के बारे में श्री झुनझुनवाला ने अभी कहा है—वैसे ही विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए भी एक अलग खास क्षेत्र बनाया जाये, जिस में और इंडस्ट्रीज न आ सकें । गांधी जी ने इस बारे में कहा था कि जहां तक मैन-पावर मिल सकती है, वहां तक मकैनिज्म के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है, लेकिन जहां मैन-पावर नहीं मिल पाता तब मकैनिज्म का सवाल आ सकता है । उन्होंने बताया था कि यंत्र की मर्यादा वहां तक आती है, जब तक मैन-पावर बेकार हो—वहां मकैनिज्म का सवाल नहीं उठता । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज का क्षेत्र अलग रखा जाये ।

अब मैं खादी के बारे में एक दो बातें कहना चाहती हूं । अम्बर चर्खे और ट्रेडीशनल चर्खे से जितनी प्राडक्शन होती है, उस की बिक्री नहीं होती है । गवर्नमेंट रीबेट दे कर उस को निकालती है । हर साल ऐसा होता है । मैं समझती हूं कि यह पालिसी खतरनाक है और सही नहीं है । या तो सारे का सारा अम्बर चर्खे और ट्रेडीशनल चर्खे का प्रोडक्शन गवर्नमेंट ले ले और अगर वह न हो सके तो अम्बर चर्खे और ट्रेडीशनल चर्खे के लिए एक खास क्षेत्र अलग रखा जाये कि अमुक अमुक काउंट तक का प्राडक्शन उन के द्वारा हो और वह मिलों में न हो । बापू ने जो बातें बताई थीं, उन को समझ कर यदि हम कार्य करें, तो काफ़ी सुविधा हो सकती है और देश में जो अन-एम्पलायमेंट बढ़ रहा है, वह कम हो सकता है । अगर हम ठीक समय पर कदम उठायेंगे, तो हमारी समस्यायें हल हो सकेंगी । आज दुनिया में हम डेमोक्रेसी का बहुत गुणगान करते हैं, लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी कोई एब्सोल्यूट चीज नहीं है । सोशल और इकानोमिक जस्टिस के बिना हमारी डेमोक्रेसी खतरे में है । यह हम को समय पर समझ लेना चाहिए । बिफ़ोर इट इज टू लेट ।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Madam Chairman, at the moment, we are passing through an era of industrial revolution and this Ministry has got a vital role to play in fulfilling our industrial targets. The Ministry has published a very nice booklet from which we find the comparative figures of production in various industries. As a result of the setting up of various new industries, there has been a rapid diversification of the industrial structure. From the statistics, we find that there has been great progress both in industrial capacity and production. I congratulate the Ministry on this achievement.

From Statement III of the Report, we find that there has been some retardation in production in 25 industries, for which various reasons are given, namely, labour trouble, machine trouble, shortage of raw materials,

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decline in demand and so forth. I would request the Minister to look into the matter and see that things improve in the years to come.

A further critical analysis of the Ministry's work makes out a strong case for more effective control by Parliament of the work of the industries both in the private and public sectors. Coming to the public sector, we find that the number of State enterprises is increasing and investment in them is becoming substantial. Formerly, there used to be only some commercial departments of the Government and they used to draw from the Consolidated Fund of India and the existing parliamentary control was thought to be adequate. But as activities in the public sector are expanding and more industries are coming up, I think there should be a Standing Committee of this Parliament to look into the matter so that there is more control exercised by this Parliament over these industries. When the State entered the field of industry, they thought that some autonomous corporations and companies should be formed with more autonomy and flexibility as we find in business enterprises. Except at the time of discussing the annual reports of the various corporations or at the time of floating a new corporation, this House does not get sufficient chance to scrutinise the various activities of these concerns. I personally feel that it is time that we thought of having a Standing Committee to look into these matters.

We have seen so far from the working of these industries in the public sector that the officers at the higher administrative level of the Government like Secretary, Additional Secretary or Joint Secretary are appointed Chairmen or Managing directors or Directors of these Industries. Some of them sit on the boards of four or five concerns. So I feel that this autonomy is just a myth; rather bureaucracy is being perpetuated. At the same time, no attempt is made to have effective parliamentary control over the functioning of these autonomous bodies.

The 9th Report of the Estimates Committee recommended that the present practice of appointment of officers from the services to the boards of directors or as Managing Directors should be discontinued. But it is a pity that the recommendation is completely ignored and nothing has been done in this regard. At the same time, I most respectfully submit that as profit is not the only motive of these enterprises in the public sector, there should be Consumer Advisory Councils to represent the views of the consumers regarding the quality and the prices of the various products. The workers, at the same time, should be associated in the management of these various industries. So, by the participation of the workers and the consumers, I feel that the products would improve both in standard and price and that the bulk of production would also increase.

Coming to the private sector, I would like to pin-point my observations on the working of the Company Law Administration, particularly so far as it relates to the Orissa Textile Mills Ltd. You must have seen that in reply to a short-notice question on the 11th of this month, in the Orissa Legislative Assembly and in reply to the debate on the Demands relating to the Department of Industries, the Minister for Industries, Orissa, revealed that the Government of Orissa are not satisfied with the finding of the Company Law Administration on the report of Shri Davar, the investigator who has brought to light several instances of violation of the provisions of Company law, misutilisation of money, misappropriation and malafides of the Managing Agents of the Orissa Textile Mills, resulting in huge loss to the company. The Orissa Government have further requested the Company Law Administration to give their findings on each of the points raised by Shri Davar.

The irregularities and illegalities that have been resorted to in the Orissa Textile Mills are of such a magnitude that silence at this stage will amount to a crime. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not bring these to the notice of this Parliament which is the sovereign body in this country and which is the custodian of our various legal rights. I sincerely urge upon the House, as the watch-dog of all legitimate interests, to go into the matter and to exercise more vigilance and control over all the departments and not to throw its mantle of protection on any individual or company because of the commission or omission of some government department.

There is nothing to be ashamed of. If mistakes are committed, sometimes, we must confess that. I would like to scrutinise the various mis-applications of public funds by the managing agents of this Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.

Shri Davar, Chartered Accountant, was appointed as inspector by the Government of India, Department of Company Law Administration, to investigate into the affairs of the Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., from the year 1944 to 1955 and to point out the irregularities (and contraventions in respect of the provisions of Company law or any other law for the time being in force. He submitted his report in September, 1957. After several reminders this reached the Government of Orissa, after a lapse of two years, in September, 1959. It seems the investigator was appointed under sub-clause (1) clause (b) of section 237 of the Companies Act. The Central Government are committed to take action under sections 242 and 244 if, from the report of the Inspector submitted under section 241, they come to the conclusion that there are malpractices. The investigator has stated in clear terms that malpractices have occurred. So, the Government have no other alternative than to proceed under section 242, that is prosecution, or under section 244, that is proceeding for the recovery of damages. But, in this case, the Government has thrown their mantle of protection. They have done that. The finding of the Company Law Administration is that no action is necessary.

The managing agents here are B. Patnaik & Co., who have acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the company and they have contravened some of the provisions of the Companies Act. I would like to place some of the glaring instances before this House.

Shri Davar has mentioned in his report advances to the directors of the company or to other companies in which the directors are interested without disclosure of interest. That has contravened section 299. Then, utilisations of the accumulations in staff Provident Fund by the company in contravention of the provisions of the Trust deed. This provident fund is the sacred accumulation of the wages of the various workers. This has been misused; and it has contravened section 418 of the Companies Act.

14 hrs.

Next is the continuance of Shri D. Das and Shri G. Lal as directors even after their failure to pay the call money on shares on due dates. That has contravened section 283 of the Companies Act.

Then, loans to directors and other companies in which the directors are interested. This has contravened section 295 of the Companies Act.

Besides these, several other instances have been brought to notice and several acts prejudicial to the interests of the company disclosing bad management, negligence and *mala fide* and want of business acumen and inadequate supervision which have put the company to a loss to the extent of

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Rs. 48 lakhs and odd. The most glaring ones are:

	Rs.
Losses suffered in the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme due to fraudulent payment, Inadequate accumulating and insufficient supervision and unplanned work . .	4,45,000 and odd
Loss due to revision of contract with M/S Dalmal & Sons without reasonable ground and without enforcing the first contract . .	6 lakhs and odd;
Fraudulent charge of building materials indented for Kalinga Tubes to the Orissa Textile Mills and loss on payment of railway freight	79,000 and odd;
Loss caused by suspicious transaction of sale of scraps and hoops at much below the price and possible disposal of iron materials and structurals etc. . .	24,000 and odd;
Payment of share selling commission to Mrs. Patnaikwithout her selling any single share .	12,000 and odd.

Mr. Chairman: Are these from the actual report of the investigator Davar who enquired into these?

Shri P. K. Deo: These things are revealed there. He has also cited instances where the responsibility nay the criminal liability for these colossal losses are squarely placed on the shoulders of the managing agents. The losses, according to him, amount to more than Rs. 48 lakhs and odd. These are all startling revelations. But to the surprise of everybody the Company Law Administration gives the finding that "no action is considered necessary". This has found a place in the second report of the Company Law Administration which was circulated to us last year.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. But as some of the points which the hon. Member has now referred to will require some explanation—what the Company Law Administration have said for which they have some valid reasons for that—I shall therefore reply to these points tomorrow. But, I can only tell the hon. Member that he is giving only one side of the case which is before him and he has not cared to look at the other side at all.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is for the hon. Minister to say in reply. (*Interruptions*). I feel that the decision is arbitrary and not in conformity with the finding of Shri Davar which are based on first-hand knowledge. If they had gone through the report they would have been the last persons to arrive at this decision.

I do not attribute any motive; but I state the facts. It is for the Chair to draw the conclusion. The sacred savings of money of our country were misused for personal gain. They were gambled away like this. The Orissa Government has a share of Rs. 12,75,000 besides large amounts of loan given under the Orissa Government (Aid to Industries) Act. The utterances of the Orissa Industries Minister on the floor of the Assembly there and the correspondence that has passed between Shri Patnaik and Dr. Mehtab, the Chief Minister of Orissa had been circulated to most hon. Members of this House and it has brought the cat out of the beg. I shall quote some sentences from this correspondence between these two persons. In his letter of the 3rd March, the Chief Minister writes:

> "I am also circulating, in addition to these papers, some other papers such as the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the synthetic petrol deal of yours and the report of the auditor of the Company Law Administration of the Government of India on the

Orissa Textile Mills and a few other reports. I am asking either the Congress President or the Prime Minister to appoint a small committee to investigate into these things. You are right that as leader of the party for the last many years, I owe responsibility for all that has happened and to these alone I referred. I am now sufficiently experienced not to be misled by the so-called idealism of all persons without verification of their antecedents."

To this, Shri Patnaik replied on 7th March, 1960:

". . . Your suggestion of a high level committee to examine these affairs now is most opportune and I can only request you to see to it that this is done without any delay. As a Party man, I am prepared for these examinations by top Party Executives."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri P. K. Deo: Prior to Shri Davar, the Orissa Government also appointed Shri G. N. Mitra, the then Director of Industries to go into the matter and he was assisted by two officers of the Accounts and Finance Departments of the Orissa Government. In that report, he not only condemned the managing agents but attributed the loss of more than a crore of rupees to their negligence and their malafides. It revealed a sordid state of affairs. This sordid state of affairs was mentioned in the reply of the Industries Minister in the debate in the Orissa Assembly.

I learn....

Mr. Chairman: No new point; he has finished fifteen minutes already.

Shri P. K. Deo: No new point. Only two more minutes. I do not like to use any harsh words towards Shri Patnaik or anybody. If the press statement of Shri Mullick, Secretary of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee is correct, Shri Patnaik did not have a bank balance of Rs. 1,000 in 1944. Today, he is the mystery man of Orissa's, nay, India's underworld and claims to be the kingmaker of Orissa.....

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): The hon. Member would do well to refer to him by the full name because otherwise it creates complications here.

Shri P. K. Deo: I refer to Shri Bijayanand Patnaik: He is a friend of mine; we were classmates.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member has taken very long in informing the House about all these things. Now, he should end.

Shri P. K. Deo: Only two minutes. He is also a friend of our Industries Minister Shri Manubhai Shah because of his earlier association with the Orissa Textile Mills. He is also a friend of Shri Kanungo because it was during his tenure of office as the Minister of Industries in Orissa that this luminous star came up in the industrial horizon of India. We feel very proud over this. He was responsible for the Orissa's poor exchequer losing by about £50,000 on his wild goose chase of synthetic petrol. Though it has no relevance to this thing, it is to be borne in mind because till the last he kept the Central Government, including the Prime Minister's Secretariat in the dark; they thought that he was hazarding his own money in the pursuit of the synthetic petrol but actually the Orissa Government has been put to a loss of £50,000. Various strictures were passed by the Public Accounts Committee of the Orissa Government. He has been giving cheques which could not be encashed in the bank. That is the state of affairs.

You will agree, Madam, that it is a devastating case of the misuse of the public funds of the company which are no longer the private property of any individual and they should be looked into. I would like the public and the Members of Par-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

liament to know and also the shareholders to know whether, if such things happen, the Government is prepared to take action under section 15 of the Industries Development and Regulation Act to cause a separate investigation into the affairs of the Orissa Textiles Ltd. and to take over the management under section 18(a) as done in the case of the British India Corporation of Kanpur and also to terminate the managing agency which is due to expire on 15th August, 1960. When the Orissa Government is keen for an enquiry, the shareholders are keen, Shri Patnaik is keen and the Chief Minister is keen, I do not know why the Government of India should fight shy of an enquiry and throw their mantle of protection over an individual, when the charges are so serious.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : मैडेम चेयरमेन, इस मिनिस्ट्री की जो सालाना रिपोर्ट है उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि सन् १९५९-६० में इंडस्ट्री में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। इसमें लिखा है :—

"The year 1959 which is under review in this report, witnessed many favourable developments. Industrial production registered a fresh sharp increase...The level of industrial production in 1959 rose substantially over the previous year."

इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को मुबारिकबाद देता हूं।

इस रिपोर्ट में लाइसेंस वगैरह इशू करने की जो पालिसी है और जो ज्यादातर इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट एक्ट के तहत इशू किए जाते हैं, जिस का जिक्र पेज ३२ पर किया गया है, पता चलता है और मैं एक दो तजवीजें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पेशतर इसके कि मैं उन तजवीजों को पेश करूं मैं जो कुछ पेज ३२ पर इसके बारे में कहा गया है, पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। यहां पर लिखा हुआ है :—

"The main instrument of policy to guide development in the private sector in the direction indicated in the Plan is the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. Apart from the powers to grant and refuse licences, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 provides, for close consultation between the Government, Industry, labour and other interests through the Central Advisory Council of industries..... The Act also empowers the Central Government to investigate into the affairs of industrial undertakings and take them over if circumstances justify such action."

इसके लिए मेरी तजवीज यही है कि जहां तक इस एक्ट का ताल्लुक है, इसके तहत बहुत हो लिमिटिड पावर गवर्नमेंट को हासिल है और इसी का यह नतीजा है कि वह कोई स्ट्रांग एक्शन किसी के खिलाफ नहीं ले सकती है और साथ ही साथ जो इनक्वायरी या इन्वेस्टीगेशन किया जाता है, उसमें भी काफी देर लग जाती है। इस वास्ते मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करता हूं और यह चीज इस हाउस में पहले भी दो चार बार उठाई जा चुकी है, कि इस एक्ट को जल्द-अज-जल्द एमेंड किया जाए ताकि गवर्नमेंट को और ज्यादा पावर हासिल हो सके और जिन कम्पनियों के खिलाफ़ इनक्वायरी होनी है वह जल्दी पूरी हो सके और उनके खिलाफ इफेक्टिव एक्शन लिया जा सके।

इसके अलावा पेज ३४ पर यह भी कहा गया है :—

"To ensure equitable distribution of certain types of available motor cars and to regulate their resale to eliminate profiteering, the Government issued on the 1st May, 1959, an order called the Motor Car (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959."

यह बात मैंने इसलिए कही है कि जहां तक मैं समझता हूं यह कदम इसलिए उठाया

गया था कि मोटर वगैरह की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में जो दिक्कत आती है, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होता है, उसको खत्म किया जा सके । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जहां तक तजुर्बे की बात है, वह यह है कि जो आपका मकसद था वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है और इस तरफ ध्यान देने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है । आज देखने में आता है कि उन लोगों को जिन को मोटरकारों की जरूरत होती है, बसों की जरूरत होती है, उनको वे नहीं मिलती हैं और जिन को जरूरत नहीं होती है, और जिन के पास पैसा है, वे अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवा कर गाड़ियां हासिल कर लेते हैं और ब्लैक में बेच कर उनसे मुनाफा कमाते हैं । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस आर्डर को और ज्यादा सख्त किया जाए और गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में पूरी ताकत अपने हाथ में ले ताकि इस किस्म की ब्लैक-मेलिंग और बोगस कम्पनियां वगैरह जो बन जाती हैं, वे खत्म हो सकें । मेरी इस बारे में तो यह तजवीज है कि जहां तक सेल्स वगैरह का ताल्लुक है क्योंकि इसके अन्दर काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च करनी पड़ती है, बहुत से कम्पोनेंट पार्टस बाहर से आते हैं, उस पर गवर्नमेंट का पूरा कंट्रोल हो ।

पंजाब में अक्सर मैं देखता हूं कि बहुत सी ऐसी बोगस कम्पनियां बन गई है, जिन में कि बड़े बड़े आदमियों का हाथ है और उनका उनका जितना भी मुनाफा होता है वह सारे का सारा बड़े बड़े आदमियों के हाथ में चला जाता है और चला गया है । इसके बारे में मैं एक लैटर पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं और उससे आपको पता चलेगा कि इस किस्म की कम्पनियां बन जाने से कितना बुरा असर पड़ता है और इस काम में कितनी ब्लैक-मेलिंग हो रही है . . .

श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी (लुधियाना): कम्पनी तो बहुत पुरानी है ।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : और जो नई बनी है, उनके बारे में भी मैं कह रहा हूं ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमें देखना चाहिये कि कोई चाहे कितना बड़ा आदमी भी क्यों न हो, अगर वह इस मर्सकि का काम करता है, सिफारिशी खत लिख कर एजेंसी वगैरह हासिल करवाने की कोशिश करता है, तो हम उसको चैक करें । एक खत जिस का जिक्र पंजाब की असैम्बली में भी आया था, मैं हाउस के सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । खत इस तरह से है :—

"I understand from Shri H. K. Das, Managing Director of Messrs. Metro Motors, Ambala Cantt., that you have under your consideration his application for the dealership of your vehicles.

I have known Shri Das and his organisation for ten years and have very high opinion of his business capability and integrity. His firm, Messrs. Metro Motors, enjoys a very high reputation for courteous and efficient dealings. Their service set-up is perhaps the best in Punjab.

Shri Das has been a General Motors dealer for Chevrolet and Vauxhall vehicles to the State Transport Undertaking and other departments. His dealings were found to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1951, he supplied the first big lot of diesel engines. The experiment proved so beneficial that the department soon decided to standardise on diesel engines.

It has always given me a great pleasure to know of his success in business and I feel that if he is afforded an opportunity of association with a reputable organisation like yours, your products would be in very appropriate hands."

श्री अम्बारी हरबानी (फतेहपुर) : यह खत किस ने किस के नाम लिखा है ?

Mr. Chairman: Who wrote that letter? The hon. Member has read out the entire letter without mentioning the writer's name.

[Mr. Chairman]

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Is that necessary?

Mr. Chairman: It has been stated on more than one occasion that if an hon. Member makes any allegation on the basis of a letter, the contents of the entire letter and the writer's name have to be mentioned. It is very peculiar that the hon. Member has read out the entire letter leaving it uncertain as to who the author of the letter is.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त: यह जो लैटर मैंने पढ़ा है यह एंटायर लैटर है और इसको पंजाब असैम्बली में पढ़ा गया है और पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने एक कम्पनी के बारे में इसमें सिफारिश की है और उसका यह रिजल्ट हुआ कि उस कम्पनी के पास जो आलरेडी एजेंसीस थीं उसका कुछ हिस्सा उसके लड़के की औरत के नाम से उसको ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया । इसलिए मैंने यह लैटर हाउस के सामने रखा है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : किस का लैटर है ?

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर का है । इस लैटर का नम्बर है D.O. 1459-CMP dated 26-3-1959 to Mr. N. Annaswami, Sales Manager, Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay.

इससे ज्यादा और मैं इसके बारे में आपको क्या फैक्ट्स दे सकता हूं । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इसके बारे में पूरी इनक्वायरी की जाएगी ।

अब मैं कुछ कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । इसके वर्किंग का कुछ जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में किया गया है और साथ ही साथ दूसरी सालाना रिपोर्ट जो कि कम्पनी एक्ट के वर्किंग के बारे में, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में हाउस की टेबल पर रखी गई है उसमें भी है । जिस वक्त यह ऐक्ट पास किया गया था उस वक्त यह खयाल था कि इस ऐक्ट के पास होने से कम्पनियों में जो खामियां हैं वह दूर हो जायेंगी, और उस का जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में भी किया गया है । लेकिन मेरा जहां तक खयाल है, तजुर्बे से यह साबित हो गया है कि वह खामियां अभी तक दूर नहीं हुईं और इस रिपोर्ट में यह जिक्र भी किया गया कि खास तौर पर क्या क्या डिफिकल्टीज हैं । उन में से दो डिफिकल्टीज का खास तौर पर जिक्र किया गया है । एक डिफिकल्टी यह है कि ट्रेन्ड स्टाफ की कमी है, खास तौर पर इन्स्पेक्शन के लिये जो इन्स्पेक्टर्स मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं उन की तादाद बहुत कम है । दूसरे उस के साथ साथ यह बात भी है कि उन को पावर भी बहुत कम हासिल है । इस मकसद के लिये इस हाउस में १ मई, १९५९ को इस ऐक्ट में अमेंडमेंट करने के लिये एक बिल पेश किया गया, जिस पर अभी तक ज्वायंट कमेटी विचार कर रही है । इस के बारे में मेरी सिर्फ इतनी अपील है कि इस मामले को एक्सपेडाइट किया जाय ताकि गवर्नमेंट को पूरी ताकत मिले और जिन कम्पनियों के खिलाफ इन्क्वायरी हो वह जल्दी और आसानी से की जा सके । इस के मुताल्लिक आप खुद देख सकते हैं और इस रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि ११ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के दिन डालमिया कंसर्न्स की एन्क्वायरी के लिये कमिशन मुकर्रर किया गया था, जिस की एन्क्वायरी चल रही है । कमिशन का काम अच्छे तरीके से चल रहा था और सितम्बर १९५८ से ले कर अप्रैल, १९५९ तक उस की ३४ मीटिंगें हुईं । लेकिन जब दिल्ली में ४ अप्रैल, १९५९ को हियरिंग हो रही थी, वहां कुछ आईनी ऐतराज किये गये, फिर वह हाई कोर्ट की नोटिस में लाये गये और उन की अपील सुप्रीम कोर्ट में की गई, जिस से कमिशन का काम रुक गया । मैं ने यह बात इसलिये कही कि अगर यह ऐक्ट जल्दी पास हो जाय तो इस किस्म की बहुत सी दिक्कतें दूर हो सकती हैं और एन्क्वायरी वगैरह जल्दी और आसानी से हो सकती है ।

इस के बाद मैं पंजाब के बारे में भी बतलाना चाहता हूं । चाहे पंजाब का हो चाहे किसी भी स्टेट का मामला हो, इस बात का मैं ने पिछली दफा भी जिक्र किया था और उस वक्त मैं ने जो फिगर्स दिये थे वे यह थे कि पंजाब में जो सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन का प्रोग्राम था इंडस्ट्री का उस के लिये १३४.१६ लाख रु० दिया गया था । जो वहां की प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट आई है उस को देखने से पता चलता है कि ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५९ तक सर्फ २८३.६६ लाख रु० खर्च हुआ है । इस से आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितना रुपया दिया गया है और क्या हम उस सारे रुपये को एक साल में खर्च कर सकेंगे । अगर कोशिश भी की गई तो उस का यह नतीजा जरूर होगा कि वह रुपया वेस्ट होगा और उस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । इसलिये मेरी यह अपील है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो हमारी मिनिस्ट्री है उस की पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि इंडस्ट्री की तरक्की के लिये जो भी रकम दी जाय, खवाह वह लोन की शक्ल में हो या ग्रान्ट की शक्ल में हो, उसे वक्त के अंदर पूरी तरह से खर्च करने की कोशिश की जाय जिस से कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंच सके ।

पिछले दिनों जब हाउस में पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी तो उस में भी इन बातों का जिक्र किया गया था । उस रिपोर्ट को मैं ने गौर से पढ़ा है, और मैं दो बातों का खास तौर पर जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । जिस से यह पता लगेगा कि कितना ज्यादा रुपया सैंक्शन किया जाता है और कितना थोड़ा रुपया खर्च होता है । इस रिपोर्ट के सफा १३ पर यह दर्ज है :

"The Khadi Board was allotted funds aggregating toRs. 5,52,53,000 during the years 1953 to 1957"

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ५ करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा रकम इसलिये खादी बोर्ड को दी गई थी कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो बहुतसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन को पूरी तरह से डेवेलप करने की कोशिश की जाय । उस में सिर्फ ४ करोड़ ८३ लाख रु० ऐक्चुअली दिया गया और उस में से भी आगे चल कर पता लगता है, जोकि इस रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है, कि :

"Receipt of audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificates, as prescribed by Government, was awaited from a large number of loanee institutions. Formal loan agreements with a number of such institutions were still to be executed".

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो रुपया इस काम के लिये दिया गया वह जितना ऐलाट हुआ था उतना नहीं दिया गया, फिर भी जितना रुपया दिया गया वह पूरा खर्च नहीं हुआ । जो रुपया दिया भी गया उस की वसूली के लिये बहुतों के साथ जो फार्मल लोन ऐग्रीमेंट होने थे वे नहीं हुए । इसलिये मैं ने यह बात हाउस के सामने रक्खी ताकि यह चीजें, यह खामियां दूर हों और जो रुपया दिया जाय वह वक्त के अन्दर खर्च हो, वह रकम लैप्स न हो जिस से लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकें ।

आखिर में मैं चन्द शब्द बैकवर्ड एरियाज के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं । प्लैनिंग कमिशन की जो पालिसी थी, जो संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट है उस के पेज ११ पर उस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि :

Reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power"

और उस की तशरीह करते हुए आगे कहा गया है :

"Another aspect of the inequality is that of regional disparity. In any comprehensive plan of development, it is axiomatic that the special needs of less-developed areas should receive attention".

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

इसलिये मैं ने यह बात कही । अगर आज हम चार साल के बाद देखें तो यह पता चलता है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से बैकवर्ड एरियाज को, जो ऐसी एरियाज हैं जोकि अन्डर डेवेलप्ड हैं, उन को डेवेलप करने के लिये कोई खास कोशिश नहीं की गई । अगर यह कोशिश की जाती तो यह रकमें लैप्स न होतीं । मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा और यह कोशिश की जायेगी कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज को पूरी तरह से डेवेलप किया जाय ताकि देश के तमाम हिस्सों में ईक्वली तरक्की हो सके ।

Mr. Chairman: Members may now move their cut motions to various Demands for Grants subject to their being otherwise admissible.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to members to-night for their information.

Failure to check the growing prices of cloth in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced to Re. 1." (1241)

Failure to check excessive profiteering in imported goods

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (10)

Scarcity of small motor cars

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (12)

Issue of margin order to the Ahmedabad Cotton Exchange

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (13)

Policy regarding import of cotton

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (14)

Need to appoint a Commission to investigate into the charges of malpractices in the issue of import licences

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (15)

Black-marketing of import and export licences

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (16)

Failure to provide non-ferrous metal to Small Scale Industries in U. P. and other States

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1234)

Need to take over more closed Textile Mills

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1235)

Delay in payment of rebate to Handloom Co-operatives

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1236)

Discrimination in the matter of allocation of non-ferrous metal between big scheduled industries and small scale industries

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1237)

Failure to finalise the plan for having integrated Drug Plant in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1238)

Need to take over Sayaji Jubilee Cotton Mills at Sidhpur in Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1242)

Need to provide employment to the Mill-workers rendered unemployed due to the closure of cotton mills in Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1243)

Failure to set up any big industry in Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1244)

Failure to set up small scale industries in Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1245)

Need to give proper guidance to the investers interested in small scale industries

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1246)

Failure to set up any village industry in Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1247)

Need to take steps to establish Work Councils to represent the management and workers in every public enterprise

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1251)

Need to take steps to avoid wastage of public funds in publicity in respect of public enterprises or corporations

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1252)

Failure of the Company Law Administration to exercise proper control over the Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and

[Shri P. K Deo]

Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1257)

Failure to take action on the report of Shri G. N. Mitra, regarding the Orissa Textile Mills

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head :Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1258).

Failure to take notice of the report submitted by Shri M. S. Davar, investigator, regarding transactions by the managing agents of the Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1259).

Desirability of expanding the coir industry in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100". (1260).

Desirability of giving impetus for setting up more sugar industries in South India including Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1261).

Desirability of setting up more re-rolling mills in the States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1262).

Need for setting up industrial estates in all the remaining districts of Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1263).

Working of the Forward Markets Commission

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (17).

Failure to supply newsprints to newspapers whose annual requirement is below two tons

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (18).

Need for having a full-time Director to look after public enterprises

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1253).

Question of appointments to higher administrative posts in public enterprises

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Ooutlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1254).

Need for establishing Consumers Advisory Councils to represent consumers' interest for the products of public enterprises

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1255).

Need for appointment of a Committee to assist the pricing policy of public enterprises

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1256).

Desirability of nationalising the Orient Paper Mill Ltd.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1264).

Desirability of setting up an aluminium plant in Kalahandi District, Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan in Public sector

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1265).

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Mr. Chairman, I make no apologies for referring to a topic on which many other hon. Members have spoken because it is a subject of extreme importance to our national economy, namely, the present position and the problems of our export trade. In spite of the efforts that the Government have made—though they are laudable efforts—for improving our export trade, the fact remains that, in total, the export trade has not increased. On the contrary, from year to year, over the last three years, the exports have declined. The magnitude of the problem that faces us is this. Our maintenance imports in the future which faces us immediately, in the third Five Year Plan, will be standing at Rs. 700 crores. During the second Plan, our maintenance import, I believe, has been of the order of Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 650 crores. But it will increase to about Rs. 700 crores in the third Plan. The servicing of foreign loans would require about Rs. 100 crores so that the magnitude of the problem that faces the Ministry is this: we should have at least an export of Rs. 800 crores worth of goods for maintenance purposes and for servicing of the loans, without taking into account the capital requirements that we shall be needing for the third Five Year Plan. That amount, I believe, will come through external assistance. What is the position in relation to this problem?

Our exports are in the neighbourhood of Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 650 crores. Besides, there are the invisibles. With invisibles added up, it would be of the order of Rs. 650 crores to Rs. 700 crores. So, there will be a gap of Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 150 crores. At present, the invisibles will not be there in the third Plan. But the gap will be of the order of about Rs. 100 crores as far as we can see, today. How are we going to face the problem? I do not think it will be the Government's contention that it will have to be met by foreign loans or foreign aid. If that is the position, our exports have to be increased. But how can we increase our exports and how are we to do it? That is the problem which faces us. On that aspect, I want to say a few words.

I do not agree with Dr. Krishnaswami when he said that we will be able to increase our exports to the developed countries like America and the countries in Europe. It is not possible, for two reasons. One is that we cannot compete with those countries. It is true that we can export something to America, but that does not give us any sizable export. The other factor is this. The United States of America and the European countries appear to have tied up their requirements with South America and Africa respectively. The common market for Europe is linked up with Africa and the United States with South America. So, I do not think we can increase our exports very much to Africa because they will be receiving cheap manufactured arti-

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

cles and commodities from Europe. At the same time, USA and Canada will be dependent more or less on South America for their export.

The fact remains that our traditional exports like tea, jute and cotton textiles are vulnerable exports for two reasons. The first is competition, and the second is, substitution. There, we are at a disadvantage because in making our shipments, we find that our freight is high. It is so not only because the distance is too great from those markets but also because we have to route our steamers through the Suez Canal. That means that it costs us about five shillings more, as far as I know. If you could do something about it, our exports could be increased. If that is the position, we shall have to find out what our natural markets could be. As far as I can see, the natural markets would be primarily the Middle East and to a certain extent the Far East.

Then we have to undertake a market survey to find out what are the commodities that we could export to those markets. I do not think we could do very much in the way of exporting our manufactured commodities to Europe or the American markets. If that is the position, then we have to depend primarily on our primary products for export to those developed countries. Those exports also will decline because of the assistance Europe will be getting from Africa and North America will be getting from South America. So, we have to depend upon the middle east for our exports and also to some extent the far-eastern countries.

What are the commodities which the middle east and far-eastern countries can absorb from us? I do not know, and I do not think, that we shall be able to develop our export trade sizably with any country, whether it is a European country or a Communist country or a country in America. I do not think we shall be able to develop a very sizable export to these countries. Of course, we are developing our exports with the Communist countries and it is a welcome indication. But I do not think that we can develop very sizable exports. There is a limit to that. We are developing it on a barter basis. So far, so good, as a temporary phase.

But there was an idea thrown out by an hon. Member that trade with every country must be balanced. It is a preposterous idea. There will be no international trade if that were to be so. If trade with every country is to balance, then international trade will fail. There is one thing which appears to me offer a good prospect. I think it will offer a good prospect for our export. I mean the food industry. I want the Government to explore the possibility of the food industry. What I mean is, for example, fishing, canned fish and fruit. On the one hand, we should develop the fishing industry and also the fruit industry. On the other hand, we should develop the container industry also—both tin containers and glass containers. I am told there is a huge market for tinned commodities in the Middle East and also in the south-eastern region. I know—I read in the annual report—that so far as the fish industry is concerned, something has been done. But the question is whether very much more cannot be done. If private enterprise is not forthcoming, what can Government do with a view to expeditiously develop this industry? That is the question. I would like Government to give more thought to this question. I do not think we have a very great prospect of developing on a large scale industrial exports. It would be in the primary stage; we cannot very much develop highly developed industrial exports, because we shall not be able to compete with the developed countries. I do not say we shall not try. We shall try, but we should not pin our faith too much on these highly manufactured commodities.

There are two other things to which I would briefly refer. One is about the profitability of public sector undertakings. It appears that an investment of Rs. 421 crores gave us a return in 1958-59 of Rs. 168 lakhs, in 1959-60, revised estimate Rs. 150 lakhs and in 1960-61, budget estimate of Rs. 130 lakhs. I am aware that within Rs. 421 crores is included Rs. 300 crores for the steel plants, which probably have not gone into production and therefore could not earn profits. But even if we deduct Rs. 300 crores, there is a balance of Rs. 121 crores which seems to have yielded Rs. 168 lakhs in 1958-59 and is estimated to yield Rs. 150 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 130 lakhs in 1960-61.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I hope the hon. Member will see the profits we have given in the annual balance-sheets. They will be far more.

Shri Bimal Ghose: My figures are from the appendix to the explanatory memorandum which was circulated along with the budget papers.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That may be the appropriation in the budget from the public sector projects. All the profits are not included in that.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The Minister's contention is that the profits are more, but the dividend declared was less. I accept that. On an investment of Rs. 121 crores, if the dividend is Rs. 130 lakhs, it comes to a little over 1 per cent.

I want to ask three questions. Firstly, why are the profits so low? Is it the Government's policy that dividends should be restricted in the public sector industries and whether Government have issued a directive that the public sector undertakings should not distribute dividend beyond a certain percentage? Thirdly, if that is the policy of Government, whether Government do not think that they should try to realise revenues also from the public sector industries and whether they should not be treated as an agency for realising revenue for the Plan.

My other point is about the of medium-sized industries reg long-term finance. It appears so far as big industries are conc there is not much difficulty. So the small industries are conc there is a lot of difficulty but cies have been provided. Wl those agencies function properl not is another matter. For medium-sized industries, I do nc any suitable agency for pro long-term finance except the Finance Corporation.

There are two difficulties the SFC. One is, the margin they want is too high for a me sized industry. Whether it is II SFC, the margin demanded is 5 cent. The margin, so far as me sized industries are concerned, s be brought down to 35 or 40 per Secondly, SFC is only confinec applications up to Rs. 10 lakhs. in today's context, is too small amount for a medium-sized ind I would, therefore, request Go ment to consider this matter an crease the limit from Rs. 10 lak Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs. If two things are done, I believe medium-sized industry will re some aid.

The trouble about them is alth there may be talent in this s they have not got the necessary a What we want is something is being desired in the coo tive sector. If you want credit-wo ness, credit-worthiness has to be fined in terms of confidence—wh the person can inspire confidence not, whether the person has asse the extent demanded ordinarily banking companies. I hope Gov ment will give this problem som tention and do something to help medium-sized industry.

Mr. Chairman: Shri K. S. Ra swamy. He is not here. Hon. M bers give their names and go a Shri Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Madam Chairman, this year, I think in the general trend of the debate on the budget and also on separate Ministries, the volume of criticism is much less and also quite milder.

There was some sort of a gloomy picture in the last two years about industrial production. In 1959, there has been good progress in industrial production. From the first year of the first Plan up to the end of 1959, our industrial production has gone up from 100 (having 1951 as the base year) to 151.4 in 1959, 51 per cent. rise. In all, there has been very good progress in industrial production in the country.

In the last two years, there were some difficulties about the availability of raw materials, particularly for small and medium-sized industries. Though my friend, Shri Mathur says the difficulty continues, by the end of 1959, it has been much mitigated. It is not so hard as it was before. But still, as I said on a previous occasion during this session, the Minister should look into this matter and see that small and medium-sized industries get their due and proportionate share of imported raw materials.

Even now I think a great bulk of imported raw materials is allotted to big-size industries. They are very strong and clever people, with much influence everywhere and so they can manage to get a great bulk of the imported raw materials. I think some attention should be given to this matter, so that the small and medium-sized industries get the raw materials according to their requirements.

It is not only a question of production, but also a question of employment and decentralisation of economic power which is involved in this. Small-scale industries can provide employment to greater number of people in their units and also there will be less concentration of wealth in a few hands.

In this connection, I should like to mention about the policy of industrial estates. So long the industrial estates have been set up practically in urban or semi urban areas. I would humbly suggest that Government should set up industrial estates in really rural areas and not in semi-rural areas like only Okhla or Habra in West Bengal. They should be in, what we call, rural areas where rural people reside, not where the urbanised people reside, so that the benefit may go to the actual rural areas and the rural people. That would solve the problem of unemployment in the rural areas and provide some employment for them.

My friend, Shri Ghose, has referred to the credit facilities. Of course, Government have provided a number of agenices. I am afraid a number of agencies may create confusion in the minds of both medium scale and small-scale industries. I think they have got at least two or three agencies. At least in West Bengal they have got the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation and the State Finance Corporation as also the Directorate of Industries.

Shri Bimal Ghose: But nobody knows what the policy of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation is.

Shri A. C. Guha: The number of agencies providing this credit, particularly to the medium and small-size industries has already created some confusion in the minds of the people There should be definite co-ordination and a clear-cut policy in this matter. The State Finance Corporation is asking for 50 per cent margin and the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation is asking for much less. The Industrial Finance Corporation is also asking for 50 per cent margin. So, in all these matters there should be a clear-cut policy of the Government of India and I think the margin for getting credit for small-size and medium-size industries should be narrowed down to nearly 30 per cent.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the question of handloom. I find from the Report that up to December 1958 the total sum disbursed to the weavers' co-operatives was only Rs. 58,47,000. The break-up for the States are as follows: Andhra Pradesh Rs. 7,93,000; Bombay Rs. 1,50,000; Madras Rs. 44,89,000 and Orissa Rs. 4,14,000. So, out of fourteen States, only four States have got this benefit. In the meantime, they have practically stopped the disbursement of loans from the Cess Fund. So, what is the policy for the other States? I find from the further report that no arrangements have been made by West Bengal in this respect. Are the West Bengal weavers not to get any benefit even from the Cess Fund? How is the amount of the Cess Fund utilized? I do not grudge either Madras or Andhra Pradesh getting more; they are more qualified and so they should get more. But should the other State weavers also not helped and brought up to the level of their counterpart in other States. This is a very important matter, so far as West Bengal is concerned, because a number of refugees in West Bengal have taken to handloom industry. So, proper credit facilities should be made available to the handloom weavers in West Bengal and other States. I am not pleading only for West Bengal, I am pleading for all the States. They should get the facilities equally. If there is any difficulty on the part of the Government or of the co-operative societies, the Cess Fund should be freely and more generously utilized for this purpose.

Then I come to the supply of yarn and other ancillaries to the handloom industries. It has been my sad experience in my constituency that a number of handloom weavers have practically become bond slaves of some intermediaries. They get only Rs. 1-2-0 per pair of dhotie or saree and the whole profit is taken up by some intermediaries. Why should the Government not set up some organisation to help these handloom weavers? Now what are the intermediaries doing? They supply the yarn. They supply some credit also so that they may not starve. The dye-stuff and other things are also supplied by the intermediaries. Government should set up some machinery to look into this. I would particularly draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain areas in Nadia district in West Bengal where a large number of refugee weavers, several thousands of them, are at the mercies of the intermediaries, who are capitalists and who are exploiting the sweated labour in this way, and I hope he will look into it.

In the case of Reserve Bank loans for handlooms and for medium-sized industries, I find that nothing has been provided for West Bengal. Why? What is the difficulty? No claims from West Bengal? If there is any neglect on the part of any organisation, we should take up the matter with the local Government, or the Central Government should set up their own machinery to see that these units get proper help from the Centre, either in the form of Cess Fund loans or Reserve Bank loans, or any other scheme that the Central Government may enunciate in this matter.

Coming to the public sector undertakings, in my speech on the budget also I mentioned that we are getting meagre returns from our investment in the public sector. I think this leaflet (statement of Financial Working of Major Industrial and Commercial Public Enterprises) will give us a true picture of the position. Except in the case of Sindhri and State Trading Corporation, that is to say, one or two corporations, others do not give any dividend at all to the Government or very poor dividend. Shri Ghose has asked whether it is the policy of the Government that these industrial concerns also should be made to contribute to the Plan. Surely, that is the policy. Government cannot invest so much money, after getting that money from the market at a rate of interest, simply for producing something, not getting any revenue out of that. That cannot be

[Shri A. C. Guha]

the policy of the Government. So, what is the Government going to do in this matter?

In this respect, I should like to mention specially two Corporations, the Handicrafts Corporation and the Small-scale Industries Corporation. I find that every year they have been losing lakhs of rupees. The Small-scale Industries Corporation—I have not got the figure for the first two years—in the last two years, in 1957-1958 and 1958-1959, out of a paid-up capital of Rs. 40 lakhs has been able to lose as much as Rs. 20 lakhs, and the Government have been good enough to make grants or to re-imburse the money. In the case of the Handicrafts Corporation also the same thing has happened though, of course, this is the first year of their working. For the Small-scale Industries Corporation this is the fifth year and still they have been making losses, and the Government have been making good the losses by giving them grants or loans.

What is the policy of the Government? This Corporation should not be treated as a promotion body. For that they have got the Small-scale Industries Board and Development Commissioner and the Handicrafts Board. So, when they have formed this Corporation, this Corporation should be treated as a commercial body and those who are put in charge of this Corporation should be made to feel that they are working some commercial body. I hope the hon. Minister will minutely look into this matter and see that the grants to these Corporations are stopped. Why should they get grants? If anything on the lines of promotion is to be done, let it be done by the Small-scale Industries Board or the Small-scale Industries Directorate. There is also the Development Commissioner for Small-scale Industries, another huge establishment. There also the establishment is not justified. Also, a lot of nepotism has been going on in these Corporations and these statutory bodies.

14·53 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Apart from the development bodies which each of these two sectors has got, why should these Corporations also get some handsome grant from the Government to make up for the losses they have been incurring year after year? I hope this matter will be looked into by the Ministry.

Then I would like to say a few words about the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission was set up for a definite purpose and that purpose is not so important at present. There is hardly any question of giving any protection to any industry. Protection is given to every industry simply because of our shortage of foreign exchange. So, the whole function of the Tariff Commission should now be reviewed and revised. I think the Tariff Commission Act should be drastically revised to achieve its present purpose and to make the Commission suitable for the present purpose of bringing fair price for the consumers. (*Interruption.*)

I find from the Report that they have not costed all the industries in regard to which they have made major recommendations. How then have they made their recommendations? Is it that the Tariff Commission base their recommendations only on the costing done by the interested parties and those who are in charge of these industries? The hon. Minister nods his head in dissent. Of course, it is stated here (in the report) that it relates only to those manufacturing units which were costed by the Commission at the time of enquiry. It is apparent that they have not costed all the units on which they have made certain recommendations. The Tariff Commission should do their own costing before they made any recommendation about any industry.

It has also been stated that the prices of a large number of commodities tend to fluctuate up and down a number of times in the course of a single year. What is the criterion followed by the Tariff Commission in fixing certain ex-factory price if the prices prevailing in the market fluctuate within the same year repeatedly up and down? Cannot the Government do something in the matter? Is it not that this fluctuation is not due to varying cost of production but is simply due to some unhealthy practice in the commercial life of the country? So it should also be made a charge of the Tariff Commission to see that proper costing is done and Government should try to enforce the ex-factory price; and with suitable margin for the middleman. The retail price should also be accordingly fixed.

In this connection I would like to suggest that a consumer council may be set up. This was the recommendation made by the Fiscal Commission of 1952. A consumer council may be set up so that the interests of the consumers may be protected as regards the retail price of consumer goods..... *(Interruption)*.

My last point is about export trade. I think the foreign exchange requirements of the Third Plan will be near about Rs. 2,500 crores or something like that. How does Government expect to meet that requirement? It is not possible that for all time to come we shall depend on foreign aid or loans. These foreign loans are to be repaid and I think repayment has already started or will start in a year or so. So the question of earning our own foreign exchange is very necessary and urgent. Two important items on which we are earning some solid foreign exchange are tea and jute. Our exports in respect of both tea and jute have gone down last year. It was an ominous thing that our export earnings from tea went down by over Rs. 10 crores. I would suggest that in this regard the hon. Minister may pay some definite attention specially to the export drive of Indian tea in foreign markets. There should be proper publicity for the sale of Indian tea and not of tea in general. That has been the practice so long of the Tea Board. I do not know why this has been allowed to continue so long. I am told that this year they have allotted a special sum for the publicity of Indian tea in foreign markets, particularly in the UK.

I think for jute also they should try to do something. If the jute industry loses the foreign market, it will not only mean the loss of foreign exchange but will also mean the loss of industrial wealth of India and of West Bengal and a number of people will be left unemployed. I think in the jute industry the total investment in the country will be near about Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 600 crores. It may be more. So this industry has to be protected. I do not know what the Government can do to see that the jute industry does not go down. For the jute industry the price of raw jute is an important matter. I have tried to impress this on the hon. Minister a number of times and he agreed theoretically, but I think he finds some practical difficulties. But that difficulty has to be overcome or else we shall be faced with shortage of raw jute as has happened this year.

15 hrs.

I agree fully with what Shri Bimal Ghose said, namely, that for our foreign trade we should look more to Asian and African countries than to the industrial countries of Europe and America. They can take some jute, some tea and other things. But our main drive should be towards Asian and African countries. These are more or less untapped countries. Their standard of living is also rising and there is scope for further consumption of goods. So I hope the hon. Minister will see that our export drive is directed towards these countries.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find from the Report that the total value of imports in 1959 was Rs. 869 crores. When I look at these figures it takes me back to what the hon. Home Minister said when he gave an assurance in this House. He said that whenever any hon. Member has to make any suggestions he should make them here in this House and should not make any more criticism. Under the Home Ministry a board has been constituted, namely, the Central Harijan Welfare Board. That Board resolved that import and export licences should be given to persons of the Scheduled Castes. That resolution which was passed under the chairmanship of the hon. Home Minister was forwarded to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. But to our great surprise the resolution was rejected by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I do not know the reasons for that. Under the Constitution we have been given the assurance that equal opportunity will be given to all. Certain safeguards also have been given to the Scheduled Castes. But I do not understand why the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have rejected that particular resolution. As my hon. friend, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta said here, the Chief Minister of Punjab influenced the industry to give the agency to that particular firm and they got it. We have no such person to influence.

I would like to enquire from the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry whether he is aware that those who are importing these articles of necessity are getting 200 to 300 per cent profit in the market. I want to know whether he knows this or not. The licences are given to influential persons and in this way some persons are being benefited. These poor Scheduled Castes persons for whom even the Ministry of Home Affairs recommended the giving of these licences are being neglected by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. From this I understand and 20 per cent Scheduled Castes people also understand that even though an assurance is given under the Constitution, there is a conspiracy by this Government to keep the Scheduled Castes persons downtrodden. I understand this from the past record.

Some export of shoes was made from this country. The Scheduled Castes persons were manufacturing these shoes. I visited Agra and came to know that one lakh pairs of shoes were exported to Russia. They were returned back because they were not up to the accepted specifications. The real fact that I came to know from them was that the shoes which were manufactured by these shoemakers of Agra were purchased at Rs. 18|- per pair and were sold at Rs. 32|- per pair to the Russians. That big margin was extracted by the intermediaries and these poor people did not get it. In the same way when Scheduled Castes people come forward for export and import licences, their request is rejected by the Ministry.

I have also some experience. I have started a small fortnightly paper. I approached the Ministry for a quota of newsprint. Six months have passed, but for one reason or other the Commerce and Industry Ministry have refused to give the quota. That is why I have only to appeal to the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry. They pretend that they are working on the the socialistic pattern of society. But as my hon. friend says, there is another Mundhra in Orissa. They are giving loans and grants like anything but there is no objection whatsoever from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

My hon. friend Shri Guha also said that the scheduled caste refugees who have come over to India want some quota, but the intermediaries are approaching them. I have seen the real position of the scheduled caste refugees who have come to this coun-

try and their position is pitiable. Government has not cared to give them loans even worth Rs. 1,000 for starting new industries.

15.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): That is their policy to improve them.

Shri K. U. Parmar: The scheduled caste refugees also—as there are other refugees—should get the advantage. But they are not being given any advantage. The scheduled caste people understand that there is a conspiracy on the part of the Government to keep the scheduled caste people down-trodden. I have personally no grievance against the hon. Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as an individual, but as the Commerce and Industry Minister he should take care of such things which have occurred in his own Ministry. I said that a loan worth Rs. 1,000 was not given to the scheduled caste community. But I have seen that the import of sago was prohibited by the Government in order to give full facility to one industrialist in my constituency who is the President of the Ahmedabad District Congress Committee—he is a millionaire and runs one Rohit mills which produces maize products. To help in producing maize products, Governmen have given lakhs of rupees to this industrialist and I understand that all this money has been misappropriated or misused and no result has come out. So, I would request the hon. Minister to enquire into this matter.

Nowadays many agencies are given to individuals. But to my great surprise I find that when the scheduled caste people approach the Ministry they are either being refused or their applications are not being entertained. One scheduled caste person coming from Saurashtra told me that he approached the Government for some small land for manufacturing salt. He was asked to deposit a sum of Rs. 200 for getting the land. He approached the State Government and then he approached the Central Government, but as he had no influence with the Ministers his application was rejected and that poor man is yet trying to get back that sum of Rs. 200.

It is said that ours is an undeveloped country and that is why our Government have approached different countries for loans and monetary help. They have got financial help from different countries and they are not ashamed of these things. But when the scheduled caste people come and say, "We are poor people, we are neglected since centuries and we would like to develop ourselves in some industry or commerce", then they are told to come through proper channel. But by the proper channel as established by the Ministry, as I said earlier, it is very difficult for a common man to obtain any licence and it is a favoured few who get full benefit of this. I would like to request the Chair to please bring in some pressure on this Ministry so that there should be some relaxation of the rules and they should give import-export licences to scheduled caste people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am helpless and I cannot bring any pressure on the Ministry.

Shri K. U. Parmar: From the experience of two-three years I have seen that many things have been said on the floor of this House. I also remember that the hon. Minister for Transport and Communications gave once an assurance in this House that the establishment of Vishakhapatnam Shipyard was under consideration. At that time the hon. Speaker was also hot and he rebuked the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker is never hot.

Shri K. U. Parmar: He became angry and went to the extent of saying, "You are creating a conflict between the north and the south." That is why I would like to say one thing. At that time when the assurance was

[Shri K. U. Parmar]

given in this House, the hon. Speaker took note of it. Now, an assurance was given by the Home Minister that "When you are aggrieved by my decision or anybody's decision, you give us the suggestions." Thereby a Board was constituted from amongst the members of the scheduled castes and it recommended that licences should be given to the scheduled caste people and these procedures should be relaxed and that in the interests of the nation also—and it is guaranteed in the Constitution—the scheduled caste people should be helped. But this was not done. I think that all this is nothing but hypocrisy. That is why I say if the Resolution was not accepted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, either the Home Minister should resign or he should say to the world that "we are not for the scheduled caste people." What is more, their eyes and ears are closed and only their mouth is open. They are canvassing in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, nothing else.

I would request the hon. Minister to come and see the scheduled caste people in the villages and see what is the condition of the scheduled caste people. They want some loans for establishing village industries and there also favouritism, nepotism, red-tapism and everything is going on. If they want to make somebody self-sufficient they can do so by giving him financial help and other facilities.

I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry that at least now, when he is not ashamed of taking loans from other developed countries, he should also not be ashamed of giving some facilities to the scheduled caste people by way of giving them licences for huller, soft coke, iron and steel, steel plates and cement.

I have seen in my own constituency that those having power and position in the ruling party are getting all these facilities. But the scheduled caste people, even though they are serving the country and even though they are begging everyday, are being neglected. That is why I am under the impression that there is a conspiracy on the part of the Government to keep the scheduled caste people down-trodden and always down-trodden. That is why I appeal the....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An appeal should not be couched in such words. If the hon. Member is making an appeal, then certainly it should not be couched in such words.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I am making an appeal. But I must also say that this is the injustice that is being done to the scheduled caste people since centuries. Our forefathers have suffered and our fathers have also suffered....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the hands of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Shri K. U. Parmar: At the hands of the caste from which Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri comes.

Now, I would like to go to another point and that is regarding the film industry. The excise duty on the film industry would fetch an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Government. The big producers of the film industry have approached the Government and they have made an appeal to them. I may say the film industry as a whole is the outcome of the big producers. But the Government should see that the small producers are also not suppressed or victimised.

There is very little time, and many points remain, but I will take some other opportunity to mention them However, I wish to mention about the textile industry. I come from Ahmedabad which is a taxtile area. Recently I had tabled a Short Notice Question which was rejected by the Minister of Labour and Employment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister does not reject questions.

Shri K. U. Parmar: But really the textile industry comes under this Ministry, and Government also gives considerable loans and certain facilities to these industrialists. However, even after 1956, when the Company Law Administration was set up, I have seen that in the city of Ahmedabad mill agents have been taking commission on sales and purchases which is not shown in their accounts, and as a result Government is losing income-tax etc., and the companies' accounts are shown as deficit. In this way they show that the company is running at a loss.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri recently said that the price of cloth was going high and industrialists should take care of it. But the industrialists, on the one side, are making profit at the cost of the people, and on the other are not paying proper wages to the labourers. The Wage Board has given good consideration to the question of the labourers' wages, but the Ahmedabad textile industry is hesitating to accept its decision.

A few months back, there was a doffers' strike in the city of Ahmedabad. A tribunal was appointed and it gave its award, and people thought they would get something. The workers are not fully satisfied with the award, but they are not getting full advantage even from the award, and the mill industry is trying to cheat the labourers by showing false accounts.

Sir, I would request the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister to see that the agents of these big mills are not allowed to make these profits by befooling the Government and not paying income-tax, and also by not paying proper wages to the workers.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री को उन के मंत्रालय की सफलताओं पर बधाई देती हूं तथा मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं ।

सारे देश में उद्योग की जो उन्नति हो रही है वह हमारे देश की एक महान् क्रान्ति है और जो भारत की जनता का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा करेगी । भारी उद्योग तथा कुटीर उद्योग सभी तरह पनप रहे हैं । उन की सफलता की झलकें, अपने भारत में मिल रही हैं । अगर जनता को समय पर आसानियां मिलती रहें तो कोई कारण नहीं कि देश शीघ्र से शीघ्र उन्नति के शिखर पर न पहुंच सके ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान सिल्क पर लगाये गये ३० नये पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज शुल्क की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूं । यह कश्मीर के लिये एक चिन्ता का कारण हो गया है । भारत में दो स्थानों पर पावर लूम्स से सिल्क बनाया जाता है । एक तो देहरादून में और दूसरे कश्मीर में । परन्तु कश्मीर को इस से बहुत नुक्सान होगा क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि कश्मीर में जो सिल्क का उद्योग है वह बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है । उस में हजारों आदमी काम करते हैं । अगर सिल्क पर इतना शुल्क लगाया गया तो वह प्रति वर्ग गज ६ आ० महंगा हो जायेगा । छोटी छोटी शिल्प कलाओं के लिये सारा कश्मीर बहुत मशहूर है । वहां के कारीगर उस से बहुत कुछ रोजी कमाते हैं और उन को मजदूरी मिलती है । अगर यह शुल्क इस पर लगेगा तो उन को एक बड़ा धक्का पहुंचेगा । इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगी कि इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय । नकली रेशम जो है वह ४ रु० पाउंड है और असली रेशम ४० रु० पाउंड है । नकली रेशम दिन प्रति दिन सस्ता होता जाता है और असली रेशम जो है वह दिन प्रति दिन महंगा होता जाता है । असली रेशम का मूल्य पहले से ८ आ० ज्यादा बढ़ गया है । अगर यह शुल्क लग गया तो यह उद्योग कैसे उठ सकेगा ? श्रीमन् काश्मीर का शिल्पकला का काम जोकि संसार भर में प्रसिद्ध है उस पर इस शुल्क के लगने से प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा और इस सिल्क के उद्योग की गति में बाधा पड़ेगी । सिल्क

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

इंडस्ट्री को बचाना और उस को प्रोत्साहन देना इस मंत्रालय का कर्तव्य होना चाहिये और मुझे आशा है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय उधर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे ।

दूसरी बात मैं उन के सामने यह रखना चाहती हूं कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य में जड़ी बूटी उगाने के लिये ११७० एकड़ फार्म में काम किया गया है और उस में सफलता मिली है । बैलोडेना, पावेरेधर्म मेन्धा आदि उत्पन्न करने में कामयाबी मिली है । जम्मू काश्मीर में दवाई बनाने के कारखाने में सन् १९५५-५६ में ६८४ लाख रुपये की दवाईयां बनाई गई और सन् १९५८-५९ में ९८९ लाख रुपये की दवाइयां बनाई गई । जम्मू काश्मीर में दवाइयां बनाने तथा जड़ी बूटी उगाने का काम बड़ी अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है । अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उस ओर ध्यान दे और कुछ प्रोत्साहन दे तो यह काम और भी अच्छी तरह से हो सकता है । एंटी बाएटिक्स, हरबल ड्रग्स, हारमोनप्रपरेशन और सिन्थेटिक कैमिकल आदि के रूस से जो विशेषज्ञ भारत आये थे वह भारत सरकार के परामर्श पर काश्मीर भी गये थे और उन्हों ने वह सब काम होते देखा था । वहां उन्हों ने इस जड़ी, बूटी उगाने की सफल क्रिया को देखा था और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है उन्हों ने यह विचार प्रकट किया था कि काश्मीर के इस जड़ी और बूटी उद्योग को और आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है और यह वहां पर आशातीत सफलता प्राप्त कर सकता है क्योंकि वहां का वातावरण और वहां की जलवायु आदि भी इस के लिये अनुकूल है । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इसलिये विशेष रूप से उस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगी और मुझे आशा है कि वे उधर जरूर ध्यान देंगे और उस को प्रोत्साहन देंगे ।

यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि भारत में अब घड़ियां भी शीघ्र ही बनने लग जायेंगी । घड़ियों के निर्माण के हेतु यहां देश में कारखाना स्थापित करने की बातचीत चल रही है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार को यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि काश्मीर जिस की कि जलवायु स्विटजरलैंड के समान है, घड़ियों का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये अधिक अनुकूल रहेगा और क्या कारण है कि जब यह घड़ियों के लिये देश में कारखाने लगाये जाने की बात चल रही है तब काश्मीर की ओर क्यों नहीं ध्यान दिया गया ? मेरी समझ में जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य की जलवायु घड़ियों के कारखाने के लिये अधिक उपयुक्त है क्योंकि उस की जलवायु बहुत कुछ स्विटजरलैंड के समान है । इस वास्ते मैं माननीय मंत्री और सदन् से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि घड़ियों का एक कारखाना काश्मीर राज्य में श्रीनगर में अवश्य कायम किया जाये । जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य अभी भी अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां पर कोई बड़े उद्योग व कारखाने नहीं चल रहे हैं । मैं यह कहती भी नहीं कि अभी वहां पर कोई लोहे के बड़े बड़े कारखाने व अन्य भारी उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें । मैं तो वहां पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग व कारखाने खोलने के लिये कह रही हूं । जब तक हम उस राज्य में इस तरह के छोटे छोटे कारखाने काफी तादाद में नहीं खोलेंगे तब तक वहां की जनता की उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी और उन में खुशहाली नहीं आ सकेगी । मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उधर ध्यान दे और जब घड़ियों के काम में हमें सफलता मिल सकती है तो क्यों न उस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये । वहां राज्य में अभी भी काफी बेकारी फैली हुई है और चूंकि वहां पर लोगों को पर्याप्त रोजी नहीं मिलती है, कोई बड़ा कारखाना वहां नहीं है । काश्मीर निवासी हजारों की तादाद में काश्मीर से बाहर जा कर धंधा तलाश करते है । अगर वहां पर कुछ इस तरह के छोटे छोटे उद्योग व कल कारखाने स्थापित कर दिये जायें तो उचित होगा और इस से वहां की जनता में

खुशहाली आयेगी और उन में जो बेकारी है वह बहुत हद तक दूर हो जायेगी ।

खादी कमिशन का कार्य बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा है और इस के लिये मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहती हूं । यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि खादी उद्योग द्वारा गांवों की जनता बहुत लाभान्वित हो रही है और इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि खादी उद्योग को बढ़ा कर और प्रोत्साहन दे कर ही हम गांव के लोगों की उन्नति कर सकेंग । अब यह बात किस से छिपी हुई नहीं है कि हमारे गांवों की हालत बड़ी दयनीय है और वहां के निवासियों में गरीबी और बेकारी फैली हुई है और हम खादी उद्योग और अन्य ग्रामोद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित कर के ही गांव वालों की सहायता कर सकते हैं, उन को काम दे सकते हैं और उन की बेकारी दूर कर सकते हैं । अब हमारे देश की ८२ प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में बसती है और जाहिर है कि सब को खेती के काम में रोजी नहीं मिल सकती । इसलिय यह और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि गांवों में ग्रामोद्योग, लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें और ऐसा करने से आज जो गांव वालों में बेकारी और गरीबी फैली हुई है उसे दूर कर सकते हैं । आप इस बेकारी की समस्या का इस से अदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि २० करोड़ व्यक्तियों की प्रति दिन की जो आय का औसत लगाया गया है ८ आने से भी कम पड़ता है । जब एसी हालत हो तब ग्रामोद्योग, खादी और कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के अलावा अन्य कोई चारा नहीं है ।

खादी उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि सन् १९५३ से खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग ने काफी उन्नति की है और उस से लोगों को रोजगार मिला है । जहां तक मुझे मालूम है १३ लाख आदमी इस काम पर लगे हुए हैं । अम्बर चर्खे से भी २ लाख ८२ हजार और ८०० लोगों को काम मिला है । एक लाख गांवों में यह खादी का काम हो रहा है और गांव वालों को इस से लाभ पहुंचा है ।

अब इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात ध्यान देने की यह है कि जो खादी तैयार होती है उस के लिये बाजार मिलने में कठिनाई होती है । इस मंत्रालय को खादी की बिक्री के लिये उचित प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये और बाजार ढूंढना चाहिय । मैं तो यह भी सुझाव देना चाहूंगी कि खादी का प्रयोग सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाय और इस के लिये आवश्यक प्रबंध किया जाय । ऐसा कर के हम आज जो देश में बेकारी फैली हुई ह और यह जो २० करोड़ लोगों को ८ आने से भी रोजाना की कम आमदनी है उस को यह बेकारी दूर कर के बढ़ा सकते हैं और जनता को खुशहाल बना सकते हैं । खादी कमिशन को अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जाय और देश में उस की खपत का इंतजाम करने के अलावा सरकार को बाहर के देशों में भी उस के लिये मार्केट्स बनाना चाहियें और विदेशों में भी उस को भेजना चाहिये । आज खादी हमारे देशवासियों में ही नहीं अपितु जो विदेशी लोग यहां पर आते हैं उन में भी यह लोकप्रिय होती जा रही है तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि खादी को बाहर भी भेजने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय ।

रूई की ओर भी मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं । हमारे देश में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग ४० करोड़ रुपये की रूई विदेशों से आती है । अगर हमारे अपने देश में रूई का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय और बाहर से रूई मंगाना बन्द हो जाय तो देश को बहुत लाभ होगा । पश्चिमी देशों में एक लोकप्रिय कपास होती है जिसे कि सी० आईलैंड कपास कहते हैं । सी० आईलैंड कपास की खेती करने में एक एकड़ में बीज आदि लेने में ३०० रुपये व्यय होते हैं लेकिन साथ ही उस के यह भी है कि एक एकड़ में यदि उस कपास की खेती की जाय तो १००० रुपये की कपास

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

उत्पन्न होती है और जिस का कि मतलब यह हुआ कि किसान को ७०० रुपये का फायदा होगा । इस की खेती करने से किसानों को काफी लाभ होगा । खादी कमिशन को इस काम के लिय खूब रुपया दिया जाय और मदद दी जाय और ऐसा करने से किसानों की आय बढ़ेगी और साथ ही आज जो कपास के वास्ते इतना रुपया विदेशों में हमारा जाता ह वह भी कुछ बच जायेगा । मैं अन्त में आप को धन्यवाद करती हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: After two bad years of depression, the year 1959 has presented a picture which is really heartening. The index of production has moved up beyond our expectation. As a matter of fact, in 1956, it was only 132, in 1957, it was 137, and in 1958, it was only 139. It was moving up very slowly, and we were really depressed, but in 1959, it has gone up to 151·4. I have no manner of doubt that the index of production would go up with an accelerated speed in the years to come, more particularly when our public sector enterprises go into production.

Also, there has been some improvement in our exports. But as was very ably pointed out by two hon. Members who spoke earlier, we cannot be complacent about our exports. The exports are likely to come into greater difficulties, more particularly because of the situations that are arising and the greater competition which we are likely to meet. We have competition both on this side in the Asian countries from Japan and China, and on the other side in the European countries where they are coming into an agreement for the 'Inner Six' and the 'Outer Seven'; they have already created some difficulties, and possibly, if they come together, we shall have to face certain difficulties in our exports.

It has been suggested, and very rightly, that we must explore fresh markets for our exports. I shall not deal with that aspect now, but while I am on this point, I wish to stress another point, namely that if our production has to go up and our exports also are to be further stimulated, then, a very continuous, concerted and judicious effort will have to be made. There is the least doubt about it. Apart from that, we shall have to be very competitive in the market. That must also be borne in mind.

We have not been able to modernise our machinery. I submit that we must be competitive. After all, in the international market, it is not only by negotiations and by bringing about influence that we can seize the market or we can go into the market, but we shall have to take note of the fact that we must modernise our machinery, more particularly, in textiles. We must also see that the raw material is made available in abundance, particularly in those sectors where it is related to exports. At present, wherever we go, we find that the main difficulty is in regard to raw material. Though my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha has suggested that there has been a little relaxation now in the matter of the availability of the raw material, yet, I think, so far as the manufacturing programme is concerned, the main bottle-neck is raw material, for the small-scale industries and the medium-sized industries in particular; though their quotas have been increased, yet in spite of this increase, the small-scale industries as well as the medium-scale industries are in a great difficulty in regard to raw material. Also, we should not discriminate in the case of the large-scale industries, more particularly in that sphere where the products are going to be exported; and we must see that we make at least the necessary raw materials available to them. And we must see to it that we become competitive.

Authough I am not in agreement with many of the suggestions and recommendations which have been made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, yet, I am quite clear in my mind that our productivity must be linked with wages. The wage policy will have to be reconsidered, and the wages must be linked with productivity. That is a very necessary thing, if our production is to go up. There are only two criteria with which we can judge our progress in the field of industry, namely higher productivity and our ability to export. For this purpose also, we must be very competitive. We want better wages to be paid, but the better wages must be related also to productivity.

Having said that, I wish to say a little now about this public and private sector business. I do not know why this controversy still persists. It is really unfortunate that the private sector has in a very insidious manner launched a vilifying propaganda against the public sector. They have opened three fronts. One of them is the Swatantra Party. They are not concerned with anything else. As the great leader of the Swatantra Party pointed out the other day, he is concerned only with the major economic policies. Those major economic policies are just the great front of the private sector against the public sector. The other one is the Forum for Free Enterprise. I do not mind if they express their views. But we must understand that these two are the arms of the private sector. They do not directly come and say what these two agencies of the private sector come and say about it. So far as they are concerned, in the Federation, they say, well, we are prepared to offer our best co-operation. That is the alluring and tempting co-operation which they offer, so far as they are directly concerned, but their indirect arms are all having a vilifying propaganda against the public sector. I think serious note should be taken of this matter.

I am not against the private sector. As a matter of fact, I strongly feel that the private sector must be stimulated, and as I stated at the very outset, raw materials must be made available to the private sector so that they could produce more and all their difficulties can be got rid of. But the private sector must understand where it stands, and this propaganda must be stopped. You know how the other day, there was so much against the production in the ordnance factories. As soon as we had the programme for the production of the *Shaktiman*, there was a veritable propaganda carried on all over the country. Again, there was a little trouble about the tractors in Dandakaranya, and another propaganda was carried on. I wish you to take note of what was said only yesterday at the meeting of the Federation, namely that the defence equipment must be manufactured by the private enterprise. Now, relate all these and see how step by step they have proceeded. They are just vilifying. They say that ordnance factories should not manufacture the *Shaktiman*. Even yesterday they made an appeal to the effect that the private sector should be permitted to manufacture defence equipment. I do not mind what work we allow to the private sector. Let them have a full share. Let them be stimulated to produce more and more. But they must understand where they stand *vis-a-vis* the public sector. As a matter of fact, so far as the public sector is concerned, I wish it is realised that it is itself a great stimulant to the private sector. It is serving as a broad base to help the private sector go ahead. After all, in the public sector we have three big steel mills. What are these steel mills doing? If we had not put up these three mills in the public sector, do you think anybody else would have done it and production of iron and steel would have gone up? Would it have been possible to plan it otherwise? The Tatas who are in

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

the field for such a long time were also given complete freedom to expand, and they are finding it more difficult than we have found in the case of the three steel plants. After all, the five or six million tons of steel which will be produced by these steel plants are going to serve the private sector so that they could produce something out of that steel. Again, do you think that if we had not produced electricity in the public enterprises, the private sector would have gone up? They must understand that the public sector is serving them, that it is a sort of broad base. They must understand this and adjust themselves with the public sector which is there to stay, and stay for all time, and going to expand. There is not the least doubt about that. It should be made absolutely clear to them that this is the position.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is the third front he was referring to?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): It is the 'Swatantra' wing of the Congress Party. He will not say that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Having said all this, I wish also to say this about the public sector. We do not give our support to the public sector merely because of a certain ideology. I do it only from an absolutely practical viewpoint; there is no other realistic viewpoint. I lend my fullest support to it and whenever I have had occasion to say so, I have always said it. But now that we have made a considerable headway, it is time that we prescribed a rule as to how this public sector is going to be run. I have referred to it earlier, and I am very glad that even the Estimates Committee have made a strong suggestion about it.

There are two or three things which must be decided on the policy level so far as the public sector is concerned. How are these public enterprises going to run? What is their responsibility to Parliament? How is the control of Parliament going to be exercised? We had set up a Committee about it. But yet nothing very much has been done. We must clearly state that accountability to Parliament must be established either through a Standing Committee or through any other agency. These public sector enterprises must be treated almost on the same lines as all other business enterprises. They must give their programme of production for the coming year. We must have it along with the budget papers; as has been suggested, we must be given the fullest picture about the public sector enterprises.

The third thing is that, as in the case of the railways and other enterprises, we must have a fixed dividend return from the public sector. Maybe that it is not possible to enforce this in the first two or three years. But after a limited number of years, the public sector must give us a dividend of 6 per cent or something of that order. Also for expansion purposes, once a public sector enterprise is established, it should be able to raise funds from the public at large. The support of the Government is there. This suggestion will ensure that there is no strain on the resources of the Government. We are perfectly safe so far as the public sector is concerned. Its constitution is there and its accountability to Parliament is there. There is absolutely no harm if we raise loans. I do not want any participation of the public in that sense, but I do not see any harm so far as finances are concerned in raising loans for expansion purposes. Therefore, I would strongly suggest that these loans must be raised from the people. The public sector must inspire that confidence among the people. There should be that change of attitude not only here but throughout the country so that the public sector enterprises are looked at with such an amount of confidence that whenever they ask for

funds, funds are made available to them as they are made available to the private sector. There are many people who say: 'In the private enterprises, you have got a large number of small people who subscribe to their capital, but a few people who derive the benefit.' Why should we not subscribe to the public sector enterprises'?

Having said this much about the public sector and the private sector and how they should harmonise, I wish to pass on to my special subject of small-scale industry.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Is that his special subject?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have made a little study of it. I have been saying that the small-scale industry has made a really good headway during the last three or four years. It is possible that all criticism launched against it is more particularly through lack of knowledge than anything else. We have got a really dynamic organisation which is forging ahead for the seting up of small scale industries. The difficulties are there. A small-scale industry is not very easy to set up. There are so many difficulties which a small entrepreneur has got to face. It is not only the Government which is going to set up small-scale industries. It very much depends on the climate that is created, the facilities that are there, the services that are available. Then only the private entrepreneur comes forward to put up a particular industry.

My hon. friend said that a man had to go from pillar to post and he had to go from one agency to another. I do not understand how it could happen. I think the Director of Industries has been given all the possible powers to deal with all such matters. I do not know how inefficient that Director must be when a small entrepreneur had been put to that difficulty.

So far as small-scale industry is concerned, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. I know it, but in spite of that, the Central Government has taken a major lead in the matter and shown the initiative. But so far as the real policy is concerned, I am afraid the hon. Minister has not got a proper hang of it. He does not know about those important factors which are very necessary. Even in the First Five Year Plan, it was indicated how the private industry is to be developed. We had the question of dispersal of industry. Dispersal of industry is very much concerned with the development of small-scale industry. I just want to put a positive question to the hon. Minister. What positive steps have been taken by the Government for the dispersal of industries? What special assistance do Government give to those people who come and establish industries in the under-developed areas? Absolutely nothing has been done.

I had suggested the other day that a big amount should be earmarked for it and should be made available for the development of these underdeveloped areas. They must give special concessions so far as incometax is concerned. They must make a special effort to see that raw materials are made available to these people, who come and develop industries there, as a matter of top priority.

Here I wish to give a very interesting figure. It was supplied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In 1958, they manufactured in the large scale sector about 7 lakh pipes and in the process employed about 7000 persons. As against this, only about 80,000 pipes were manufactured in the small scale sector—that is, 1|8th—employing a little more than 7500. This should be clearly understood. Yet what has happened is that it is only in the large scale sector that a big effort has been made. They have done absolutely nothing so far as reservation of the spheres is concerned. It is a very long-standing request that we must reserve certain areas for cottage industries, we must

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

reserve certain areas for the small sector industry.

Even in the Policy Resolution it was stated how the small scale industry is going to be developed and how common production programme is going to be stimulated. It has been definitely stated that they will levy even the necessary cess on the large scale industry. But, so far as the small scale industry products are concerned nothing of the kind has been done. I want that the small scale industry should stand on its own legs and should produce quality goods. But something must be done about it.

Two working groups were appointed which have gone thoroughly into the matter; and they have suggested that if, in the Third Plan you want not to take any new programme—I am not asking you to take any new programme—if only what we have in hand is to be continued and if the tempo which has been created now has to be carried forward, then, at least Rs. 230 crores must be provided for the small scale industry. If you do not provide Rs. 230 crores, the present programme which is already there will suffer; and the tempo which has been created will suffer.

It has been examined by two different groups and they have come to the conclusion that if you provide this much amount, what you will get is that you will provide employment for 3½ lakh persons. Just take note of this; it is very important. We are all talking about the employment problem. But when it comes to reality, when we want to examine it, we find that this is not taken note of. I know that the overall resources have to be taken into consideration. But until and unless you make a provision of at least Rs. 230 crores, the tempo which has already been created there will suffer a set-back and employment potential will suffer a set-back. You will not be able to create employment for the number which has been envisaged there.

श्री बज राज सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी दिल्ली में उद्योग-व्यापार मंडल की बैठक हुई, जिस में उन्होंने एक नया नारा दिया है। वे चाहते हैं कि सरकार की उद्योग-व्यापार नीति में कुछ मूल परिवर्तन होने चाहियें। इधर देश में—और संसद् में भी—कुछ माननीय व्यक्ति यह नारा लगाने लग हैं कि स्वतंत्र व्यापार की नीति अपनाई जानी चाहिये और राज्य की तरफ़ से जो कंट्रोल या जो रुकावटें स्वतंत्र व्यापार में आ रही हैं, उन को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। आज के युग में, जबकि देश के बहुत ही औद्योगीकरण की आवश्यकता है, स्वतंत्र व्यापार का यह नारा, में समझता हूं, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण नारा हो गया है, जिस पर सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। स्वतंत्र व्यापार के इस नारे के पीछे आखिर क्या नीति है? सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति का एक प्रस्ताव है, जिस में निश्चित किया गया है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवट सेक्टर दोनों को अपने अपने तरीके से उन्नति करने और विकास करने का अधिकार होगा। लेकिन अब उस से संतुष्ट न हो कर बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति कई तरीकों से, विभिन्न फ्रन्ट कायम करके उस नीति पर हमला बोल रहे हैं और मुझे लगता है कि सरकार उस हमले में सहायक बनना चाहती है और वह उस को बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहती है। सम्भवतः वह कोई ऐसी नीति अपनाना चाहती है, जिस से स्वतंत्र व्यापार नीति चलाने वाले लोगों को मदद मिले। यह मैं इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगपतियों की तरफ़ से लगातार स्वतंत्र व्यापार का इस तरह का नारा लग रहा है और दूसरी तरफ तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इन्वेस्ट करने के लिये हमारे पास फ़ंड्ज़ नहीं हैं। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं सरकार के मंत्री लोगों

से कि क्या वह वक्त नहीं आ गया है, जबकि हमारी औद्योगिक नीति के प्रस्ताव में कुछ संशोधन करना चाहिये । मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि यदि हिन्दुस्तान का औद्योगीकरण ढंग से करना है और उस का लाभ हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को मिलना है, तो हमें अपनी औद्योगिक नीति के प्रस्ताव में निश्चित रूप से संशोधन कर देना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि अब वह नारा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर दोनों को साथ साथ रहने का अधिकार है, दोनों को साथ साथ विकास और उन्नति करने का अधिकार है, पुराना पड़ गया है । इसके यह मायने कतई नहीं है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो कुछ उद्योग चल रहे हैं, मैं उन की आलोचना नहीं करता हूं । मैं मानता हूं कि उन में गड़बड़ियां हैं और उन में खर्च ज्यादा होता है और संभवतः उनमें जितना उत्पादन हो सकता था, वह नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन हमें नीति के सम्बन्ध में यह बात जरूर सोचनी होगी कि भले ही गलतियां हुई हों, उन गलतियों को दूर कैसे किया जा सकता है । पब्लिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों के बारे में प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगों की तरफ से जो नारा लग रहा है वह नारा न सिर्फ पब्लिक सैक्टर को हड़प करने के लिये है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो गतिविधि चल रही है इस डाइरेक्शन में--एक तरीके से समाजवाद की तरफ-- उसको पीछे की ओर खदेड़ने के लिये है । मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि समय रहते सरकार चेते और अपने औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव में संशोधन करे और निश्चित करे कि हिन्दुस्तान की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में हमारी जो अगली योजना चलने वाली है तृतीय और चतुर्थ योजना, उसको फाइनेन्स करने के लिये किन किन बातों की आवश्कता होगी और उसके लिये यह भी जरूरी है कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को अधिक से अधिक अपने कन्ट्रोल में लें और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने बड़े बड़े उद्योग प्राइवेट सैक्टर में आते हैं, प्राइवेट सैक्टर के हाथ में हैं, उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण का अब जो एक प्रश्न उठ खड़ा हुआ है उस पर भी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार हो । आज स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग यह नारा लगा रहे है कि हमें अपनी ओरिजनल कान्स्टीट्यूशन की ओर जाना चाहिये जिसमें था कि न्यायिक मुआवजा मिले, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमें अपनी कान्स्टीट्यूशन में इस तरह का भी परिवर्तन करना चाहिये कि जनहित में अगर बड़े बड़े उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता हो तो किसी तरह का कोई मुआवजा देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । जब तक इस तरह की बात हम नहीं करेंगे तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी की तरफ से जो जबर्दस्त हमला होने वाला है, उसको न तो सरकार बर्दाश्त कर सकती है और न कोई और, और वह देश के लिये भी बहुत हानिकर होगा। इस लिये मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि समय आ गया है जब सरकार अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करे और औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव में संशोधन करे और यह व्यवस्था करे कि यदि आवश्कता हुई तो बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले सकती है ।

उदाहरण के लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कपड़ा उद्योग को लेता हूँ । कपड़ा उद्योग में एक संकट सा उत्पन्न हो रहा है । आम जनता जिस कपड़े की मांग करती है, जिसकी उसको जरूरत होती है उस कपड़े की कीमत बढ़ रही है और खास तौर से जो मोटा कपड़ा है, उसकी कीमतें लगातार बढ़ रही है । अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने चिंता व्यक्त की कि इन बढ़ती हुई कीमतों पर और साथ ही साथ आशा भी व्यक्त की कि कपड़ा मिल मालिक कीमतों को कम करेंगे । यह आशा कई बार व्यक्त की जा चुकी है लेकिन उस आशा का आज तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है जब हम सोचें कि क्या कपड़े के उद्योग पर हम कोई इस तरह का कन्ट्रोल नहीं

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

लगा सकते है, चैक नहीं लगा सकते हैं जिससे सरकार उसे अपने अधिकार में ले। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से कहा जा सकता है कि अगर हम कपड़े की बड़ी बड़ी मिलों को अपने अधिकार में ले लें तो उसके लिये वर्तमान व्यवस्था में मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा। इसके बारे में पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि हमें मुआवजे के बारे में फिर से विचार करना पड़ेगा और मुआवजे की बात को बिल्कुल खत्म करना पड़ेगा और इसके लिये संविधान में आवश्यक संशोधन करना पड़ेगा ।

इसके बारे में दूसरी बात यह कही जा सकती है कि कपड़े की मिलों में जो मशीनरी लगी हुई है वह इतनी पुरानी है कि उसको लेने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । लेकिन क्योंकि इस तरह का एक संकट पैदा होने वाला है इसलिये सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या सरकार देश हित को, जान-हित को, देश के भविष्य को कुछ इने गिने लोगों के हाथ में छोड़ सकती है और क्या यह देखती रह सकती है कि वे लोगों की जिन्दगियों के साथ खिलवाड़ करें ? सरकार का यह परम कर्तव्य है कि वह कपड़े की कीमतों को उद्योगपतियों से कम करवाये और यदि उद्योगपति उसमें सफल नहीं होते हैं, वे इस बात के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं, तो कपड़े के उद्योग को , कपड़े के उत्पादन को वह अपने हाथ में लें ।

छोटे उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार की एक घोषित नीति और वह है कि छोटे उद्योगों का विकास हो । लेकिन द्वितीय योजना में जितना रुपया छोटे उद्योगों के विकास के लिये रखा गया था उतना न तो खर्च होने वाला है और न ही उतना शायद उसे उसके लिये मिलने वाला है और यह चिंता का ही विषय है । तीसरी योजना का सवाल भी इस सम्बन्ध में उठता है। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की बेकारी को दूर करने का सवाल है वह छोटे उद्योगों द्वारा ही हो सकती है बड़े उद्योगों के द्वारा नहीं । जिन उद्योगों में १५,००० या २०,००० रुपया लगाकर एक व्यक्ति को ही काम मिलता है, उससे लोगों की बेकारी दूर नहीं हो सकती है । जहां पर औसतन ८०० या १,००० रुपया लगा करके एक व्यक्ति को काम दिलाया जा सकता है, उससे ही बेकारी दूर हो सकती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि छोटे आकार के उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिये सरकार को काफी धन लगाना चाहिये । तीसरी योजना में मुझे लगता है कि इस मंत्रालय की तरफ से काफी कोशिश इस विषय में की जा रही है लेकिन अन्त में मुझे डर है कि जब प्रश्न उठेगा इस बात का कि रिसोर्सेज नहीं है, साधन नहीं हैं तो सब से पहले जो हमला होगा वह छोटे उद्योगों पर होगा और इस पर कट लगेगी और कम से कम धनराशि इस के लिये दी जायेगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि छोटे उद्योगों में कितना अधिक से अधिक रुपया खर्च किया जा सकता है, खर्च करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये । यह न केवल अपने मुल्क की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अनुकूल बात है बल्कि देश के साकने जो बेकारी की समस्या है उसे हल करने में भी इन का सब से बड़ा हाथ होगा ।

इस के साथ ही साथ यह प्रश्न भी उठता है कि इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स की जो योजना सरकार ने चलाई है, वह कहां तक उस से जुड़ी हुई है । मैं समझता हूं कि इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स की जो योजना चलाई गई है, वह अच्छी योजना है लेकिन जितना रुपया इन के लिये आप को खर्च करना चाहिये था उतना रुपया आप खर्च नहीं कर पाये हैं और न कर पायेंगे । इन के लिये पहले रुपया कम कर दिया गया है और जो कम किया भी गया है, उसम भी जितनी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम करनी चाहियें थीं, उतनी सम्भवतः आप नहीं कर सके हैं। द्वितीय योजना में जो कुछ भी हुआ हो, उस में अब जाने की जरूरत नहीं है । तृतीय योजना में हमें नीति सम्बन्धी कुछ परिवर्तन इन स्टेट्स के बारे में करना होगा । इस वक्त जो एस्टेट्स

कायम की जा रही हैं, ओखला में तथा देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में, बड़े बड़े शहरों के नजदीक, उन से जो हमारा उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं होता है। इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स ऐसे स्थानों पर हमें कायम करने चाहियें जिस से शहरों की आबादी बढ़ने के बजाय कम हो। यदि इन एस्टेट्स की गांवों में स्थापना की जायेगी, शहरों, से दूर स्थापना की जायेगी तो इस ध्येय को प्राप्त करने में हम को मदद मिल सकती है। प्रश्न यह है कि पावर, बिजली कहां से मिलेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई विशेष कठिनाई उठने वाली नहीं है, इसकी व्यवस्था भी की जा सकती है। जहां से बिजली की लाइन जाती है, वहां से बिजली पहुंचाई जा सकती है और मैं समझता हूं कि शहरों में नहीं बल्कि शहरों से दस बीस मील दूर हम इस तरह की एस्टेट्स कायम कर सकते हैं। नगरों की जो आबादी आज बढ़ती जा रही है, और जो एक समस्या हमारे सामने उठ खड़ी हुई है और जिसे हम हल करना चाहते हैं, उसे हल करने में इस से मदद मिल सकती है। इस के साथ ही साथ गांवों के पास और गांवों में रहने का प्रोत्साहन लोगों को मिलेगा और वहां पर हम उद्योग कायम करके उन लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स का जहां तक प्रश्न है उस में भी एक तो हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया रखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और साथ ही साथ देश के जो मुख्य छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं उन में से हर एक में एक एक इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम करने की कोशिश हम को करनी चाहिये।

इस संदर्भ में मैं सरकार का ध्यान हिन्दुस्तान के एक छोटे परन्तु प्रमुख उद्योग की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह चूड़ी और कांच का उद्योग है। हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ एक ही शहर है फिरोजाबाद जहां पर यह चूड़ी और कांच का उद्योग है जिसे औंपड़ी उद्योग भी कहते हैं। न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में बल्कि मैं समझता हूं कि सारे ऐशिया में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर यह उद्योग वहीं है और शायद ही कहीं और होगा। करीब करीब पचास हजार मजदूर इस में काम करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस उद्योग के विकास के लिये क्या सरकार ने उतना कुछ किया है, जितना कुछ कि उसे करना चाहिये था। और क्या एक इंडस्ट्रियल ऐस्टेट्स इस काम के लिये फिरोजाबाद में कायम करने की कोशिश की है? मैं समझता हूं कि बिल्कुल भी सरकार ने इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार कम से कम यह आश्वासन दे, कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में फिरोजाबाद में इस उद्योग के विकास के लिये चूड़ी और कांच से सम्बन्धित दूसरे जो काम हैं उन के विकास के लिये एक इंडस्ट्रियल ऐस्टेट्स कायम की जायेगी। चूड़ी और दूसरे कांच का जो उत्पादन वहां होता है उस का अगर हम ठीक ढंग से दूसरे देशों में निर्यात करें तो उससे हमको कम से कम पांच करोड़ रुपये की शक्ल में फोरन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त हो सकती है। खास तौर से अमरीका में जो पेपर वेट बनते हैं उन को बनाने में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में फिरोजाबाद में जहां हाथ के द्वारा इन को तैयार किया जाता है, उतना खर्च पड़ता है, कम पड़ता है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताशद में बना सकते हैं, कम खर्च में बना सकते हैं और अमरीका में भेज सकते हैं। इससे एक तो हम फोरन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर सकते हैं, दूसरे इस उद्योग का विकास कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं चूड़ी को हर डिविज ईस्ट कंट्रोल में अफरीका कंट्रोल में भेज सकते हैं, सुदूर पूर्व के जो मुल्क हैं, वहां भेज सकते हैं और कांच के उन सामानों को जिनकी दूसरे मुल्कों को आवश्यकता है, जैसे पेपर वेट है तथा दूसरी चीजें हैं, इनको बड़े बड़े उन मुल्कों में जो विकसित और व्यवस्था वाले मुल्क हैं, भेज कर कम से कम हर पांच करोड़ रुपये की फोरेन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार का इधर ध्यान जाए और वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट कायम हो और वहां पर चूड़ी और कांच के जो दूसरे काम होते हैं उनका विकास.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सब दुनिया को चूड़ियां हम पहनायें ?

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं सारी दुनिया की बात नहीं कहता हूँ । हिन्दुस्तानी ओरिजन के लोग, अफ्रीका में रहते हैं, सुदूर पूर्व में रहते हैं, दूसरे स्थानों में रहते हैं, जिन को इनकी आवश्यकता है, उनकी आवश्यकताएं हम पूरी कर सकते हैं । कांच का दूसरा सामान जो तैयार होता है, उसकी दुनिया को आवश्यकता है लोग उसे लेते हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान उधर जाये और इस से एक तो हमें फ रेन एक्सचेंज मिल सकती है और दूसरी इस उद्योग का विकास भी हो सकता है ।

तीसरी बात मैं जूतों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । जूता उद्योग का विकास हो रहा है और इनको खास तौर से पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों में भेजा भी जा रहा है । लेकिन अफसोस के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि हालांकि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा इनका निर्यात होता है लेकिन जो जूता तैयार करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको इनका बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है । इसका कारण यह है कि जो मध्यवर्ती हैं, जो एजेंट हैं, वे बहुत सा रुपया ले जाते हैं । जूते का उत्पादन छोटे-छोटे लोग आगरा में करते हैं । स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने कुछ लोग, कुछ मध्यवर्ती लोग कायम किये हुए हैं, जो कि एजेंट के तौर पर काम करते हैं, जो कि लाखों रुपये का मुनाफा कमाते हैं और कुछ भी काम नहीं करते हैं । उत्पादक इनका उत्पादन करता है, जूतों के जोड़ों का उपादन छोटे छोटे लोग करते हैं और वे इन जोड़ों को १०-१२ रुपये में मध्यवर्ती को दे देते हैं और वह मध्यवर्ती स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को २३-२४ रुपये में इनको बेचता है । एस० टी० सी० जितने में आगे इनको बेचता है, उसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इसमें स्टेट पालिसी की बात हो सकती है । लेकिन जो १०-१२ रुपये बीच में मध्यवर्ती ले जाता है और करता भी कुछ नहीं है, उसको आप खत्म करें । एस० टी० सी० और उत्पादक के बीच में किसी मध्यवर्ती की आवश्यकता नहीं है और वह नहीं रहना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान इधर जाए । यदि मध्यवर्ती को बीच में न रखा गया तो इस से कोई हानि होने वाली नहीं है । आप उत्पादक को अधिक पैसा दे सकते हैं और अगर उसको अधिक पैसा न भी देना चाहें तो वह पैसा स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को मिल जाएगा जिस से सरकार को मदद मिलेगी ।

16 hrs.

मैंने निवेदन किया कि जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर का सवाल है, पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स का सवाल है, उन से जितनी अच्छी क्षमता की हम आशा करते थे, जितने लाभ की आशा करते थे, उतना नहीं मिल रहा है । मेरे कहने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि मैं उसकी ऐसी आलोचना करना चाहता हूँ जिस से यह पता लगे कि कोई स्वतंत्र व्यापार का आदमी आलोचना कर रहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकास हो लेकिन मैं यह भी साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जितना खर्चा हम इन पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स की तरफ कर रहे हैं, खास तौर से प्रशासन के अन्दर जितना पैसा हम लगा रहे हैं, हमें देखना चाहिये कि क्या उतने खर्च की आवश्कता है । क्या उस का खर्च कम नही किया जा सकता है ? जितनी तन्ख्वाह हम गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के अफसरों को देते हैं उतनी ही तन्ख्वाह जो हम इन को देते हैं, उस के साथ टेलिफोन और दफ्तर का वही ढांचा जो होता है, क्या उसमें हम कुछ कमी नहीं कर सकते ? मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें जरूर कुछ कमी की जा सकती है । अगर उसे कुछ कम करने की कोशिश की जा सके तो मुनाफा बढ़ सकता है । यहां सदन में शिकायत की गई कई माननीय सदस्यों ने शिकायत की

कि उस से उतना मुनाफा नहीं मिल रहा है जितना मिलना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे ज्यादा मुनाफा मिलेगा लेकिन अगर खर्च को घटा कर हम मुनाफा बढ़ा सकें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है । सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिये ।

सदन में एक उड़ीसा की कम्पनी के विषय में कुछ चर्चा की गई ।मेरे मित्र श्री पी० के० देव ने सदन में कुछ ऐसे, आरोप लगाये वी० पटनायक ऐंड कम्पनी के सम्बन्ध में जिस के लिये सरकार को जरूर कुछ करना चाहिये । मूंदड़ा उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में, डालमिया उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये जैसे सरकार ने कुछ बातें रक्खी हैं, जिस से बहुत कुछ तथ्य मिले हैं, मुझे लगता है कि वी० पटनायक कम्पनी का मामला जो हमें बतलाया गया है वह उन से कुछ कम नहीं है । मैं नहीं कहता कि वह कम है या नहीं, लेकिन सरकार एक काम कर सकती है कि जिस तरह मूंदड़ा की जांच पड़ताल और डालमिया की जांच की गई, उसी तरह वी० पटनायक कम्पनी की जांच हो । वहां कांग्रेस पार्टी से कुछ मतभेद हो गये हैं, इस लिये यह प्रकाश में आया है ।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He was producing synthetic oils.

श्री बराड़ : बहुत सी चीजें प्रोड्यूस कर रहे थे । कहा जाता है कि लाखों नहीं करोड़ों रुपये तक का गोल माल हुआ । जो कुछ भी हो, मैं इन बातों में न जाकर सिर्फ एक निवेदन करूंगा सरकार से कि जनता में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि उसके लिये एक उच्चस्तरीय न्यायिक कमेटी बिठलाई जाय और वे जांच करे और जनता के सामने तथ्य रक्खे । मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि सरकारी कमेटी की तरफ से एक रिपोर्ट दी गई है और उड़ीसा विधान सभा से कहा गया है कि आप उसको पब्लिश नहीं कर सकते जनता में वह उसे छाप नहीं सकते । यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि एक तरफ तो केन्द्र की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि विधान सभाएं और राज्य सरकारें जो हैं वे अपने मामलों में स्वतंत्र हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक रिपोर्ट को रोक लिया जाय छपने से कि आप छाप नहीं सकते क्योंकि उस से कुछ तथ्य जनता के सामने आ सकते हैं । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि किसी प्रतिष्ठा के प्रश्न पर खड़े न हो कर सरकार को इस मसले पर न्यायिक जांच बैठानी चाहिये और कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जनता में जो गलत फहमियां हैं वे दूर हों ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि जो छोटे उद्योग हैं उन की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाय । जहां एक तरफ उन उद्योगों का विकास करने की कोशिश की जाती है वहां दूसरी तरफ सरकार की ओर से ऐसे टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं जो सरकार की घोषित नीति के अनुसार नहीं होते । उदाहरण के लिये लुधियाना में आप ने एक टैक्स लगाया । वह स्पेशल फाइबर होता है और जो कार्ट सिल्क होता है, उन की कीमतों में फर्क होता है । सन् १९५४ में वह लगाया गया था, अब इस बजट में उस पर और टैक्स लगा दिया गया है । उस टैक्स की वजह से वहां पर हजारों आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं । छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लोग हैं, १०,००० या २०,००० रु० की पूंजी लगा कर वे उसे चलाते हैं । उन पर आप ने टैक्स लगा दिया है, जिस की वजह से वह अपना काम नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां आप छोटे उद्योगों के विकास के लिये मदद देते हैं वहां हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि सरकार की घोषित नीति के खिलाफ कोई ऐसे टैक्स छोटे उद्योगों पर न लगाये जायें जिस से छोटे उद्योग की हत्या हो जाने का डर हो । अगर उस की हत्या हो जाती है, अगर वह बन्द हो जाता है तो सरकार जो छोटे उद्योगों को मदद दे रही है, उस के कोई माने नहीं निकलते हैं । मुझे विश्वास है कि यह व्यापार और उद्योग

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

मंत्रालय फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री पर जोर डालेगा कि लुधियाना के जो स्टपल फाइबर के लोग हैं उन पर से वह टैक्स हटा लिया जाय और उद्योग के अन्दर जो संकट पैदा हो गया है वह भी इस तरह से दूर हो जायेगा।

Shri Jinachandran (Tellicherry): Sir, in a vast country like India, there is need to disperse industrial units in the country rather than concentrating and building up industrial belts. To a certain extent regional disparities in industrial development and income should also be taken into consideration. In this regard, Kerala lags far behind and she stands neglected. A high density of population and a high standard of education with consequent high rate of unemployment call for urgent industrialisation of the State—both in the heavy and in the small-scale sectors.

Excepting the second shipbuilding yard, which the Government has assured is being included in the Third Plan, Kerala cannot claim for any other big project. The U. K. Heavy Engineering Mission which came under the Colombo Plan have submitted to the Government their final report on the establishment of a heavy structural fabricating works and a heavy plate and vessels works. It is known that there is a proposal to set up a heavy machine tools plant also, all to be taken up in the Third Plan.

In view of the setting up of the shipbuilding yard and in view of the possibilities of industrial development, the plate and vessel plant or the machine tool plant must be set up in Kerala at a convenient place. The shipbuilding yard and other ancillary industries would require large quantities of steel plates and vessels and also machine tools. We have all the facilities and plenty of intelligent and skilled man power required for such undertakings.

I now come to the question of handlooms. Out of some 63,000 looms in the Malabar region, only about 10,000 have been brought under the co-operative sector. Out of the balance, about 27,000 looms are in Cannanore District worked by some 500 factories.

The monthly consumption of yarn in Cannanore District alone is about 4,300 bales calculated for 25 single shift working days. The Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mill itself is producing about 800 bales of yarn. The proposed Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mill as and when it starts, may supply another 800 bales. The co-operative spinning mill will be able to supply yarn only to the co-operative sector. So about 2,700 bales of yarn have to be imported from other States. The co-operative spinning mill will not be able to cope up with the demand of the private sector.

There are difficulties in the way of the factories getting their requirements of yarn. Thus, if the handloom industry in Malabar is to be placed on a sound basis, another spinning mill must be started. The 500 factory owners mentioned earlier are willing to start this mill under their auspices and no financial help is required from Government. This will enable them to run their business more enonomically and stand fair competition with others. The Government may kindly give them the necessary permission as a special case. Recently, when the Minister of Industries visited Kerala they have represented these matters to the Minister. I hope he will consider them favourably.

There is continuing scarcity of getting dye and chemicals for the industry. The Government should liberalise the issue of regular import licences to actual users. Likewise, the recently introduced inspection under quality control is also causing the

business great inconvenience in the Malabar region. Since this Inspectorate is now established at Madras, the factory owners are not able to get the officers in time for inspection. It will be better if an Inspectorate is opened at Calicut or Cannanore to serve this area.

Coming to the subject of industrial estates, though there are a few industrial estates in Kerala, all of them have not reached the maximum capacity nor the some of them working quite satisfactorily, due to neglect during the last three years. Now that there is a popular Government, it is hoped that these estates will flourish, and it is requested that the Centre may go to the aid of the State to start more estates in each of the other districts also.

Regarding coffee, the crop has doubled up during the last five or six years, mainly due to intensive cultivation. Further increase in crop is possible only by extensive cultivation. There are about 2,64,000 acres of coffee plantation in India. In the next five years it is planned to increase the acreage more than 3 lakhs and the yield to about 80,000 tons of coffee. For this, it is suggested that a Plantation Finance Corporation may be started to give financial aid to the large growers of coffee who may desire to open up further areas. The present scheme of development loan with the Coffee Board is only for the small growers, and my suggestion is for the benefit of the large growers. This will solve the unemployment problem also to a certain extent. I would request the Government to consider this favourably.

The coffee planters are not getting regular requirements of fertilisers during the manuring seasons due to short supply. The Government may allot more supplies to the South to meet the requirements of the planters. Coffee crop is mainly dependent on timely rains, especially before and after blossoms. The sharp fall or rise in production noticed annually is due to vagaries of weather conditions. In order to ensure timely showers and to maintain a uniform crop, a few of the planters are using rainers. But there is difficulty in getting sufficient numbers of these rainers by import, and they are costly also. Government should give more facilities for getting these imported to meet the demands of the industry. As a sort of encouragement, these rainers should be supplied to planters on a hire purchase system for a period of five years. It will be noticed that the export of coffee is gradually increasing, and the small amount of foreign exchange required for the rainers could be met out of export earnings on coffee.

It is regrettable that there is no representative of large growers of Kerala on the Coffee Board. Prior to reorganisation of States, Mysore, Coorg and Madras (including Malabar) were allotted two seats each for the large growers. But after reorganisation, Mysore and Coorg have been given five instead of four seats which they were getting before, and Madras was given one seat, leaving Kerala without any representative. There are about 120 large growers in Kerala, and it is but justifiable that one seat at least should be given to them.

Regarding export promotion of coffee, spices and essential oils, the respective planting interests may be deputed abroad to find fresh markets. There is much scope for improving our export trade in these commodities.

One of the major crops in Kerala is ginger. It is not grown by large planters but by small-scale cultivators. The price of ginger is not steady; in one year it may be very high and then for a number of years it may continuously go down. Same is the case with lemon grass oil. It is a very important commodity because it earns dollars for the country. Here also the price may be high in one year and then it may start going down continuously for a number of years. Finding of steady

[Shri Jinachandran]

foreign markets will stabilise their price structure. Kerala is the only State which produces rubber; we are producing about 25,000 tons annually. Our requirement today is more than 50,000 tons. Therefore, to encourage rubber plantation and thereby solve the unemployment problem in Kerala, I would request the hon. Minister to give encouragement to the planters, to give them long-term loans so that the problem with regard to our future requirements of rubber will be solved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. S. Ramaswamy—hon. Members should not try to conclude their remarks within ten minutes.

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the fine record of work achieved by them last year both in respect of commerce and of industry. Industrial production in the country has gone up by 10.4 per cent in the first ten months of 1959. The Ministry has been able to achieve this increase not only in the traditional industries but also in the new industries. We have been able to export a lot of goods produced by the new industries and we have been proud of launching with our industrial goods the S. S. Jyothi which carried a bit of India to other countries across the oceans.

In the public sector, our industries are working very satisfactorily. The hon. Member from Rajasthan suported the public sector and put up a stout plea for it in its favour. The public sector industries that are now working are able to produce goods of quality and are able to reduce the cost of the produce. Besides, they are able to give so many amenities to the labourers and others. I do not know why the private sector should oppose the public sector. The public sector is only supporting the private sector by supplying them with the raw materials and producing machines which are used in the private sector. If the private sector exhausts all the projects that are reserved for the private sector, then, it can have yet other opportunities from the public sector industries. Till then, both the public sector and the private sector should be able to compete happily in the task of industrial production in the country as a whole.

The Jha Committee report has been received and the Government is going to take a decision on it soon. If at all a new car is to be produced, I request that this new car should be given to the public sector. Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals are producing fertilisers. There is a great demand for this fertiliser throughout the country. The Hindustan Machine Tools are producing fine machines. They have been able to reduce the cost of the machine tools. The Hindustan lathe which was sold for Rs. 36,000 in 1957 is being sold to the consumers at Rs. 29,500 now. Almost the other industries have attained the target well before the stipulated date fixed for them.

Now, the Ministry is proposing to start heavy machine building plants and wants them to go into production in the early years of the third Plan. While we are moving fast with regard to large scale industries, the improvement and progress in regard to ancillary industries are not great. We are having very few ancillary industries. In Madras, for instance, there is the cycle factory, but the ancillary industries producing components for the cycles are lacking. There are many public sector industries but many of them have no ancillary industries to feed them with their needs. If more ancillary industries could be set up, and if the Government could help them, the cost of the products from the big industries will also go down and we can get cheap and good goods in that case.

Since heavy machinery projects are going to be set up, I would suggest that Madras may be given one heavy engineering industry. Preferably, the heavy electricals could be started there. While such an industry is started, many ancillary industries can be set up with the help of the management of the heavy industry and the big industry can supply the finance, the technical knowhow and other facilities. Thus, a big industrial zone could be created there.

Regarding small-scale industries, I want to suggest a few things. Now, the small-scale industrial products are purchased by the Government at a preferential price of 15 per cent over that of the large scale industrial products. But this is not done with regard to the purchases for the autonomous undertakings and other State undertakings. This procedure should be extended to them also. The States, I believe, have a greater responsibility for supporting the small-scale industries. They should also begin to purchase these small-scale industry products at preferential rates.

In Madras, the handloom industry is a major industry and the policy is to bring 50 per cent of the handlooms into the co-operative sector in the Second plan period. For that, we are giving aid from the cess fund for development purposes and rebates. The Madras Government has exhausted all the money given under this aid. It has not enough money, and it is meeting the expenses out of its own fund. The Madras Government is asking for 50 per cent, of what it spends over and above what they get, as grant from the Central Government. When I put a question last time on this subject, the answer was that it is against the pattern of assistance. I would plead that this pattern of assistance should be so flexible as to support the industry and the co-operative sector and it should not depend upon the pattern of the aid. I hope the Minister will kindly look into this aspect.

In the south, there is great scope for more sugar mills. The Minister is also in favour of it. I hope licences will be given soon for starting more sugar mills there and the raw film factory and the aluminium factory will be set up soon, in the first or second year of the third Plan. The Government should take more and active steps towards this end.

I want to point out one aspect in regard to the export trade. While we are importing a lot of raw materials for the industry, both small scale and large-scale, we are exporting a lot of raw materials that are required for agricultural purposes. For instance, there is oil-cake. We have been exporting oil-cake worth Rs. 6 crores in 1958. In 1959, we have exported Rs. 16 crores worth of oil-cake. This is something which I cannot understand. The Ministry says that by the little amount of foreign exchange through the export of oil-cake we are able to purchase some more nitrogenous fertilisers. But at what cost is it done? We want to reduce the price of foodgrains. The price of oil-cake which is a very good fertiliser and is food for cattle is going up by 80 to 85 per cent. How is it possible to reduce the price of foodgrains. There are so many other factors which affect the price of foodgrains but this is one of the things which I have mentioned.

From my own experience, I would like to submit this. For each and every acre of land, we have to put one bag of oil cake as fertiliser. That means a cost of Rs. 25. One bag formerly cost only Rs. 13 or Rs. 14. The price has been raised to Rs. 25 now, a rise of Rs. 12 or so. If it is not possible to impose a ban on the export of oil-cake, I request that at least a maximum should be fixed and this sort of unlimited export of oil-cake should stop.

The wage board recommendation in regard to the textile industry is

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

accepted and any dispute is to be referred to a tribunal. When it is definitely known that this recommendation is not acceptable to one party, why refer it to a tribunal and give rise to so many cases and appeals? Why should it not be again gone into, revised and looked into by all the parties concerned? I think the Government should go into this question, refer it back to the committee and see that some justice is done.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in rising to say a few words on the demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I, at the outset, would like to take this opportunity to say something about the undeveloped condition of the State Assam I come from. I am the only speaker from my State on the subject and I hope I will be given at least 15 minutes time.

Assurances had been given from time by the Government that efforts would be made to develop the underdeveloped areas, but all the developmental activities have been found to be confined to the areas which are sufficiently developed. The policy statement of balanced development has not been implemented. There cannot be any dispersal of industries unless some concrete measures for dispersal are undertaken.

There is not a single industry in the public sector in the State of Assam. In regard to the one which is in the offing—an oil refinery—one-third only is in Assam; two-thirds has gone to one of the most industrially developed States of the country. There is not a single jute mill, cotton mill, paper mill, fertiliser plant or cement factory in Assam, although the necessary raw materials are there.

Along with the working of the Naharkatiya oil wells from the next year, 30 to 35 million cubic feet of natural gas will be produced and this entire quantity of valuable product will either go to waste or be burnt away, on account of the failure on the part of Government to start the proposed projects for utilisation of this natural gas. It will be a colossal loss to the country. As such, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the proposed fertiliser plant is put up and expedited, so as to make use of this valuable by-product.

Though there has been some improvement in the over-all position of our trade deficit during 1959, the trend of our foreign trade with the advanced western countries is discouraging. While there was a rise in our imports from the U.S.A., U.K. and other West European countries by Rs. 112 crores, our exports to those countries rose only by Rs. 18 crores. It is, however, gratifying that our trade position with east-European countries, Japan, China and other ECAFE countries was comparatively better, we have got a trade surplus. There is a growing lag in demand for our products in the advanced western countries, mainly because of their restrictive trade policies, and in the formation of the European Common Market of inner six and of the Free Trade area of outer seven. It is unfortunate that these countries are persistently refusing to liberalise their trade policies which can help in correcting the trade balance of under-developed countries like India. Our Government has taken a number of measures for export promotion, but in view of the national policy interferences by the advanced countries, they are not having the required amount of success to improve the situation. While we welcome the sending of our delegation to the Commonwealth Economic Conference, it is also essential that some careful reorientation is introduced in our commercial policy. I feel it is high time that we take serious steps to promote intra-regional trade, particularly among the ECAFE countries.

There are already talks on the subject, no doubt, but what is necessary is positive action. There must be trade and other economic co-operation among the ECAFE countries and our Government should take the lead in the matter.

Coming to industries that are vital for our export trade, tea occupies a very important place. As one of the biggest foreign exchange earner, it earns to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent of our annual foreign exchange earnings. As one of the biggest contributors to the Indian Exchequer, it contributes some Rs. 120 crores to 130 crores in the shape of income-tax, agricultural income-tax and corporation taxes. As one of the biggest payers of duties, it pays some Rs. 20 crores to 30 crores in the shape of export duty, excise duty, Assam Carriage Tax and West Bengal Entry Tax, besides many other levies. It is the biggest employer next to the Railways in the country, providing employment to a million of our workers and part-time employment to another million; and with their dependents, about five millions of our population are being directly benefited by the industry. Some five crores of rupees the industry pays to the country's transport services including the railways. It has a demand for some hundred thousand tons of fertilizers produced in the country. Indian plywood industry is practically dependent on the tea industry. Coal, oil, cement, ceramics and machinery industries are vitally associated with the over-all progress of the tea industry. In the words of Mr. Betts, Chairman of the Indian Tea Association:

> "The tea industry had earned during the last ten years foreign exchange worth Rs. 1,072 crores, an amount that would cover the overseas cost of a dozen steel plants."

Thus, the Indian tea industry plays a very great role in shaping the economic life of the country. But the saddest part of the matter is that it is not fully realised by the Government and the industry is allowed to be drifted away. That I am not wrong in making the assertion will be evident from the fact that there was no mention of tea in the First Five Year Plan and no specific programme of development of it was undertaken in the Second Five Year Plan, except an expectation of a production of 700 million lbs. and an export of 500 million lbs. by the end of the Second Plan period. To the great credit of the industry, these expectations have been fulfilled as early as in 1958, to which there is no parallel in the history of our industrial development. The tea industry has got tremendous potentiality and, with a little bit of encouragement and understanding, and kindlier treatment by the Government, it can achieve startling results in building up the economy of the country.

I, therefore, suggest that there should be a definite plan and programme for the development of the tea industry in the Third Five Year Plan, which should include a scheme of replantation of the over-aged tea areas, modernisation of factories and extension of research benefits. For the implementation of these schemes Government should set up a Tea Development Fund.

There should also be a complete re-orientation of the Tea Promotion policy both in India and abroad. The International Tea Agreement should be renewed and all tea producers should agree to set up a regulation machinery which, if necessity arose, might be set in motion to keep production at par with demand.

Regarding taxation it needs no mention that it is the highest in tea. The policy adopted in this regard has been a wrong one. It tends to tax on production rather than upon profit. On the one hand, the industry has been asked to step up production and, on the other, whether a profit is made or not, for every pound of tea produced, a tax as high as 50 nP is

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

charged. 50 nP on a small unit as one lb. in the 500 million lbs. makes quite a big figure amounting to Rs. 25 crores. With this amount on its back, the Indian tea enters the world market and faces difficulty before the teas of the duty-free countries. Hence, I urge upon the Government to rationalise the taxes on tea, so that the Indian tea can reign supreme in the world market and, at the same time, prevent the capital invested in tea from being diverted to other industries.

While I welcome the proposal for setting up the Plantation Wage Board, I urge that there must be a bearing of any increase in wages with labour productivity. As far as possible it should be allowed to be developed in the natural course.

As regards the starting of the Tea Training Institute at the Agricultural College at Jorhat, the matter has been long pending. I hear it is awaiting sanction from the Central Government. I request the hon. Minister to see that the setting up of this institution is made early and the tea industry is benefited by trained personnel.

Coming to the question of National Productivity Council, I would say that in any campaign for increasing production, which is the prime need of the hour, productivity plays a vital role. Looking at the various programmes and the progress achieved by the National Productivity Council, we have every reason to be proud of. It is doing very good work and in the years to come it will expand its activities. It has been able to set up as many as 36 local productivity councils all over the country and more are in the offing. It has also launched a campaign known as 'In-country teams' for the exchange of technical knowledge among the industries within the country. For all these we need money. Our hon. Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah himself said in one of the Council meetings that productivity requires crores of rupees. But it is found from the Demands for Grants of this Ministry that a paltry sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided for this. I do not know what the Council will do with this meagre Rs. 16 lakhs except that they will exist only for the sake of existence. I wish that sufficient funds be given to the Productivity Council to continue its activities and achieve the desired objectives.

As regards the State Trading Corporation I would say that it should confine its activities to finding new markets for Indian goods and handle them. It should not come in the way of old and traditional markets handled through the usual trade channels.

Coming to the question of quality control, it is very much to be regretted that on account of activities of a few unscrupulous businessmen, some of our products have lost foreign markets. This I think can be avoided by compulsory pre-inspection exports done through the trade concerned on a voluntary basis. The other day the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry said that if the efforts of the Indian Standards Institute to improve the quality of goods for export failed, then the scheme would have to be made compulsory that everybody made to join the Indian Standards Institute. I hope our men in the export trade will read the writing on the wall and see that our export trade is made a success.

Regarding public undertakings I want to draw attention only to four points. They are reasonable price for the consumer, improved quality of goods, evils of monopoly avoided and overhead charges brought to economic level. The time has now come that the question of appointment of eminent industrialists as heads of public undertakings should be thought over and acted upon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time has also come when he should finish.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Yes, Sir; I am finishing.

I feel that the appointment of eminent industrialists as the heads of public undertakings may achieve good results.

My last point is about handicrafts. There are at present two bodies functioning for the development of handicrafts. One is the All India Handicrafts Board and the other is the Handicrafts Development Corporation. I do not understand the necessity of these two Boards functioning for the development of handicrafts. These two boards should be amalgamated into one and it should be the responsibility of a single body to look after the development of handicrafts.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) : श्रीमन्, सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है, उस में पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राईवेट सैक्टर के सम्बन्ध में कुछ ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं, जिन के बारे में मुझे भी अपना विचार रखना जरूरी हो गया है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार की जो औद्योगिक नीति है और पिछले समय से जो ट्रेंड चल रहा है, उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं। अगर हम दुनियां के देशों को देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि राष्ट्रीय आय में उद्योगों का एक बड़ा भारी हिस्सा होता है। लेकिन हमारा चूंकि एक अविकसित देश है, इस वास्ते इसका योग राष्ट्रीय आय के अन्दर बड़ी मुश्किल से १५–१६ परसेंट के करीब होता है जबकि पुनियां के विकसित देशों में से किसी किसी की ८०, ८५ और ९० परसेंट राष्ट्रीय आय के अन्दर उद्योगों का हिस्सा रहता है। उस स्टेज की ओर हम बढ़ रहे हैं और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में जो आंकड़े प्रकाशित होते रहे हैं, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से, उनको जब हम देखते हैं तो मैं तो बड़ा आशावादी होता हूं और बनता जा रहा हूं। मुझे हिन्दुस्तान का उज्जवल भविष्य दिखाई दे रहा है। वैसे में यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की आलोचना करने में मैं किसी से पीछे नहीं रहता हूं लेकिन शर्त यह है कि आलोचना वही की जानी चाहिये जो सही हो।

अभी यहां पर पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सैक्टर की बात की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ फिगर्स आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। ३१ मार्च १९५६ को हमारे देश के अन्दर कम्पनियों की कुल संख्या २९,८७४ थी और उनके अन्दर पेड अप कैपिटल १० अरब २४ करोड़ २ लाख था। उसके मुकाबले में १९५९ में इनकी संख्या २७,४७९ रह गई और पेड-अप कैपिटल १५ अरब ९ करोड़ ९० लाख हो गया। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कम्पनियों की संख्या तो घटी लेकिन पेड-अप कैपिटल इन कम्पनियों का बढ़ा।

दूसरी तरफ गवर्नमेंट कम्पनीज की बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। मार्च १९५६ में नगवर्नमेंट कम्पनीज की संख्या ६१ थी और पेड-अप कैपिटल ६६ करोड़ था। प्राइवेट कम्पनीज इस समय में २९,८१३ थीं और उनका पेड-अप कैपिटल ९ अरब ५८ करोड़ २० लाख था। आज जब हम देखते हैं, मार्च १९५९ में तो पाते हैं कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियों २७,३७६ हैं उनका कैपिटल १० अरब ९५ करोड़ ६० लाख है जब गवर्नमेंट कम्पनीज की तादाद १०३ हुई है और उनका पेड-अप कैपिटल ४ अरब २४ करोड़ २० लाख हुआ है। इससे पता चलता है कि हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बजाय पब्लिक सैक्टर में अधिकाधिक जा रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक दिशा में हम जा रहे हैं। इसका यह भी अर्थ हुआ कि हमारा कैपिटल जो रेज हो रहा है वह ठीक रेज हो रहा है और मैं समझता हूं कि थोड़े ही वक्त में जब तक हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में नहीं जायेंगे तब तक हमारा कारोबार ठीक

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

तरह से और अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल सकता है।

मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं। मेरे प्रदेश में एक पेपर मिल है, जिस का नाम नेपा पेपर मिल है। जब मैं पार्लियामेंट में पहली बार आया और पहली बार बोला तो जो उसकी हालत थी, वह मैं ने आपके सामने रखी थी। उस वक्त इस मिल की बहुत ही बदतर हालत थी। वह उद्योग उस समय सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में नहीं था और न वह उसको चलाती थी। जिस तरह से जो खेलना नहीं जानते हैं, उनके सामने अगर फुटबाल को डाल दिया जाता है और जिनके सामने भी वह जाता है वे उसको लात मार कर इधर उधर धकेल देते हैं, इधर उधर कर देते हैं उसी तरह से यह उद्योग भी चल रहा था। इस मिल को पिछले वर्ष सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अपने हाथ में लिया था ....

एक माननीय सदस्य : इससे पहले वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में था ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास था या किस के पास था, यह कहना कठिन है ।

जब इसको केन्द्रीय शासन ने अपने हाथ में लिया, उसके लिये मैंने इसको मुबारिकबाद दी थी और आज फिर मैं श्री मनुभाई शाह को इसके लिये मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूं। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने इस उद्योग की तरफ बहुत अधिक ध्यान दिया है। नेपा ने जब से वह चली, कभी भी प्राफिट नहीं किया बल्कि उसका पेड-अप कैपिटल जितना था उससे ज्यादा वह नुक्सान कर चुकी थी। हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, दुनिया में यह पहली मिल थी जो साली लकड़ी के आधार पर चलाई गई थी। बड़ा भारी फारेस्ट था और उस फारेस्ट की साली की लकड़ी से वह न्यूजप्रिन्ट बनना शुरू हुआ था। उस नेप मिल का जो बैलेंस शीट है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उस मिल ने १९५६-५७ में अगर एक टन पेपर बनाया तो उसका खर्चा १२३२ रुपये हुआ और बिक्री से उसको उसकी ८१२ रुपये आय हुई, यानी प्रत्येक टन पीछे ४२० रुपये लास। जैसे वह मिल चलती थी, उसके हिसाब से ही यह फिगर आ गई। इसके बाद १९५७-५८ में अगर एक टन कागज तैयार होता था तो ११५८ रुपये उसकी कास्ट आती थी और उसके ९०६ रुपये बिक्री से प्राप्त होते थे। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि २५२ रुपये प्रति टन लास होता था। जब सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इसको अपने हाथ में लिया तो एक साल के अन्दर ही १ करोड़ १४ लाख ९० हजार ६७० रुपये का लास उस कारखाने ते उठाया .....

श्री च० द० पांडे (नैनीताल) : अभी लास में है ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : जब वह सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में नहीं थी, तब की यह बात है। सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट के हाथ में आते ही अभी जो बैलेंस शीट टेबल पर रखा गया है उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि १९५८-५९ में एक टन के पीछे ८८० रुपये कास्ट पड़ी औरजो बिक्री से प्राप्त हुआ वह एक टन के ऊपर १०५७ रुपये प्राप्त हुआ। इस मिल ने अपनी जिन्दगी में पहली बार और सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में आते ही १७७ रुपये प्रटि टन के हिसाब से प्राफिट किया है। यानी इस वर्ष प्रथम बार ३६ लाख २६ हजार ७५७ रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में जो मनगढंत बातें करते हैं, उनको सोच समझ कर ऐसी बातें करनी चाहियें। पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज लग रही हैं, उनमें प्राडक्शन भी अभी तक पूरी तरह से नहीं होने पाया है और आप

चाहते हैं कि एक दम से, इसी वक्त हमको प्राफिट मिल जाये, तो यह उचित नहीं है। यह बनिया मनोवृत्ति है, मुनाफेबाजी की मनोवृत्ति है। अगर हम बनिया और मुनाफाखोरी की मनोवृत्ति को ले कर चले, तो पब्लिक सैक्टर को ऊंचा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। हमारा देश अविकसित देश है, विकास की ओर अभी बढ़ ही रहा है और जितनी हम आलोचना करते हैं, उतना अगर हम सहयोग दें, तो हम कहीं के कहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। सहयोग देते की बात तो दूर रही, हमारी तो यह वृत्ति हो गई है इच्छा रहती है कि इसको एक धक्का और दे दिया जाये। यही धक्का देते वाले लोग, बिना अध्ययन किय हुए, बिना सोच विचारे जिस तरह का चाहते हैं प्रचार करते रहते हैं। यह देश को मदद पहुंचाना नहीं है, बल्कि देश को हानि पहुंचाना है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिये।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को पता था कि दस मिनट उनको मिले हैं और अगर वह अरबों के फेर में पड़ जायेंगे तो फिर कैसे काम चलेगा ?

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मैं अभी खत्म कर देता हूं।

जहां तक प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवदन करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले एक दो साल उत्पादन के लिये चाहे जितते खराब गये हों, किन्तु १९५७–५८ में प्राडक्शन का इंडेक्स जितना भी रहा हो, मैं समझता हूं कि १२–१५ परसेंट अगर किसी ग्रुप के अन्दर प्राडक्शन न भी बढ़ा हो तो दो तीन परसेंट तो बढ़ा ही थो और यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि हमारा जो प्रोडक्शन था उससे भी हम पीछे चले गये हैं। एसी बात किसी भी दृष्टि से नहीं कही जा सकती है।

प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बारे में हमारी जो नीति चल रही है, वह दरअसल में पब्लिक सैक्टर को और देश को नुक्सान देने वाली है। इसकी ओर मैं गवर्नमेंट का खास तौर से ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इसके बारे में मने वक्तन-फवक्तन इस सदन में फिगर्स आपके सामने रखे हैं। मुझे पता नहीं है कि उद्योग विभाग में यह टैक्सटाइल विभाग जो है यह क्यों आंख मूंद कर चलता है। हम सुना करते थे कि जब बिल्ली दूध पीती है तो आंखें बन्द कर लेती है और समझती है कि उसको कोई देख नहीं रहा है। जो नीति आंख बन्द करके दूध पीने की बिल्ली की है, वही हमारे टैक्साइल विभाग के अन्दर चल रही है। कुछ मालिक बेरहमी से मिसमैनजमेंट द्वारा मिलों का शोषण करते हैं और शासन आंखें बन्द रखता है। १९४९ से एक शिकायत मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने बार बार एक मिल के बारे में रखता आया हूं और श्रीमन आज हालत यह हो गई है कि वे मालिक जो कारखाने को चलाते हैं, समझते हैं कि जितना खींचा जाय, उतना खींच लो, मिल तो बन्द होन वाली है मजदूरों को दो दो बरस से समय पर वेतन नहीं मिलता है, प्राविडेंड फंड का पैसा नहीं है, एम्पलायीज स्टेट इंश्योरेंस की रकम नहीं, फाइनेंशल कारपोरेशन को कुछ नहीं, ज्यादा महंगे भाव में काटन और स्टोर को मिल में लाना और सस्ते भाव में कपड़ा बच देना। इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नही है। १९५८ में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने उसके लिये एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी। कल्याणजी मल मिल्स इन्दौर का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूं। इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट १५–१२–५८ को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को पेश की।

[श्री रामसिंह भ.ई गर्मा]

उस रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित नहीं किया । पता ही नहीं है उसका क्या हुआ। वह मिल वैसे ही अभी भी चल रही है, कोई ऐक्शन लेने की बात नहीं। जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी, उसकी जांच करने के लिये, उसने कहा कि इस मिल के ऊपर ५ लाख, ६४ रु० प्राविडेंट फंड का बाकी था, १ लाख ५१ हजार रु० एम्प्लायीज स्टेट इंश्योरेंस का निकलता था, जांच के समय। कुल मिला कर उस वक्त लगभग ७, ८ लाख रु० प्राविडेंट फंड के थे। आज उस मिल पर १२ लाख, ५० हजार रु० प्राविडेंट फंड का है, ३ लाख ५० हजार रु० एम्प्लायीज स्टट इंश्योरेंस वेतन, बोनस और फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन आदि का है, इस प्रकार से ३१ लाख ६५ हजार रु० इस मिल पर मजदूरों का है, और जो मिल की कीमत आंकी गई है वह २५ लाख रु० है। जब ३१ लाख रु० से ज्यादा मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फंड का, एम्प्लायीज स्टेट इन-श्योरेंस का है तब उसकी कीमत आंकी जाती है २५ लाख रु०। मैंने उनसे कहा कि अगर आप प्राविडेंट फंड के आधार पर मजदूरों को उसे चलाने के लिये दें तो मजदूर तैयार हैं, हम तैयार हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये कि पाब्लिक सेक्टर को दबाने के लिये अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाल काम करे, यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर को भी खा जाय और गवर्नमेंट को भी निगलने की कोशिश करे, मजदूरों को भी हड़पने की कोशिश करे तो इसके ऊपर जरा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राधा मोहन सिंह। अगर श्री राधा मोहन सिंह नहीं हैं तो फिर श्री रूप नारायण।

श्री रूप नारायण (मिर्जापुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं .....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : श्री राधा मोहन सिंह हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर श्री राधा मोहन सिंह हैं तो फिर उनको पहले मौका दिया जाये। श्री राधा मोहन सिंह कभी बोले भी नहीं हैं।

श्री राधामोहन सिंह : (बलिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस वाद-विवाद में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया। उद्योग और व्यवसाय की जो व्यवस्था है वह बहुत विस्तृत है और छोटे से छोटे उद्योग धन्धों से लेकर बड़े से बड़े उद्योग धन्धे उस विभाग के अन्तर्गत है और इसका विषय हमारे विस्तृत राष्ट्रीय जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखता है। मैं इस विषय में विस्तार से नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं देहाती दृष्टिकोण से देहाती लोगों के जीवन से सम्पर्क रखने वाली दो तीन बात आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं।

खाद्य और वस्त्र के बाद जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या देश में हम लोगों को परेशान कर रही है वह बेकारी की है, और मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल करना हमारे लिये बहुत अनिवार्य और लाजिमी हो गया है। आज जब हम अपने नवयुवकों में बहुत सी अनुशासन-हीनता को देखते हैं और जो गड़बड़ियां फैली हुई हैं, जिन समस्याओं को हल करने की तरफ हमारे लोगों का बहुत सा समय खराब हो रहा है, उनको देखते हैं तो मेरा अनुमान है कि अगर हम केवल इस बेकारी की समस्या को खत्म कर दें तो हमारी बहुत सी समस्याय हल हो सकती

हैं। इसलिये मैं बेकारी की समस्या को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझता हूं, और आप का थोड़ा समय इसके लिये लेना चाहता हूं। मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि बहुत से लोग कहा करते हैं कि हमारे देश में जनसंख्या बहुत अधिक बढ़ती जा रही है, और वह एक बड़ी भारी समस्या है। लेकिन जैसा बड़े लोगों ने कहा है कि जहां एक मुंह पैदा होता है वहां दो हाथ भी पैदा होते हैं। अगर हम अपने हाथों को उद्योग धन्धों में लगाना सीख लें, अगर उसके लिये हमारे यहां व्यवस्था हो सके, अगर हम उसकी योजना बना सकें, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हमारे यहां बेकारी रहे और खाने और वस्त्र की समस्या हल न हो जायें। वास्तव में मुझे तो आश्चर्य मालूम होता है कि जहां हमारे मुल्क में इतने आदमी हैं जिन के घर द्वार नहीं हैं, इतने आदमी हैं जिनके लिये खाने और पहनने का इन्तजाम नहीं है, वहां हमारे यहां यह समस्या खड़ी हो बेकारी की। जहां इतनी कमियां हों, वहां काम की क्या कमी हो सकती है? हमारे यहां काम भरा पड़ा है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि हम अपनी जन शक्ति का ठीक तरीके से उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे उद्योग और व्यवसाय विभाग का एक महान् कर्तव्य है कि वह अपनी मैनपावर का, अपने लोगों का इस तरह से उपयोग करे, इस तरह की व्यवस्था उनके लिये करे कि तमाम समस्यायें हल हो जायें। जितने आदमी हैं उतनी जरूरतें हैं और जितनी जरूरतें हैं उनका पूरा करने के लिये सारा भार इस उद्योग विभाग पर है।

हम को इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि गत वर्षों में कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री विभाग ने बहुत उन्नति की है और बहुत सी चीजें जो हमें बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती थीं बहुत सी चीजें थीं जिन की हम को आवश्यकता पड़ती थी, उनको हमने अपने यहां बनाना शुरू कर दिया है, और जो आकड़े दिये गये हैं हम को, उनको देखने से यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि हमने बहुत सी दिशाओं में उन्नति की है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जरूरत की चीजों को, कंज्यूमर गुड्स को, उत्पन्न करने की तरफ हमें अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये। वह छोटी छोटी सी बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ मैं ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

सब से आवश्यक बात तो खाद्य की समस्या है, उस के लिये यह विभाग बहुत काम कर सकता है। हमने अभी थोड़े दिनों पहले एक कंपटी नियुक्त की थी इस के लिये कि हम एक ऐसी मोटर गाड़ी बनावें जो कम दामों में बिक सके। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस मोटर गाड़ी को खरीदने वाले कितने आदमी हमारे मुल्क में हैं? अगर हमें अपनी सबसे बड़ी समस्या खाद्य समस्या को हल करना है तो हमें इस बात को देखना चाहिये कि हम किस तरह से ऐसे छोटे छोटे ट्रैक्टर्स बना सकें अपने उद्योग धन्धों से। जो हमारी क्षमता है, शक्ति है उसका ठीक तरह से प्रयोग करें और कम कीमत पर ट्रैक्टर्स बना सकें। आज जो ट्रैक्टर्स हमारे यहां बाहर से लाये जाते हैं, वे हमारे मुल्क की आवश्यकताओं को सामने रख कर नहीं बनाये गये हैं। उन मुल्कों में बड़े बड़े फार्मस हैं, हजारों एकड़ के फार्मस हैं, उन के लिये वे ट्रैक्टर्स ठीक होते हैं और मुमकिन है कि वे बड़े बड़े फार्म वालों के द्वारा उपयोग में लाये जा सकें, लेकिन जो हमारे यहां के अधिकतर किसान हैं, जिन के पास ५०, १०० या १५० एकड़ के फार्म हैं, वे इन बड़े ट्रैक्टर्स का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि जहां हम इस तरह की बड़ी बड़ी बातों को सोचते हैं, बड़ी से बड़ी मशीनों की बात हम सोचते हैं, वहां हमें यह ख्याल भी करना चाहिये कि हमारे सामने जो सबसे

[श्री राधामोहन सिंह]

बड़ी समस्या खाद्य को पैदा करने की है उस में हम अपने उद्योग और वाणिज्य विभाग की तरफ से ऐसे काम करें, ऐसी व्यवस्था करें अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग कर के, ताकि हम इन चीजों को और छोटी छोटी बातों को अपने समने रख सकें और अपने देश में खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकें। हम ऐसी चीजें बना सकें जो कि हमारे किसानों को अपने काम के लिये उपयुक्त हो सकें और हम खेती की उन्नति कर सकें।

साथ ही बहुत से ऐसे छोटे औजार हैं जो कि हमें बाहर से मंगाने पड़ते हैं अगर ट्रैक्टर खराब ही जाये तो उस के ऐसे औजार हैं जो २, २ और ३, ३ रु० हजार के मिलते हैं और बाहर से आते हैं। बिना उन के आये हुए ट्रैक्टर बेकार हो जाता है और बन नहीं सकता। ऐसे बहुत से ट्रैक्टर्स हमारे यहां पड़े हुए हैं, जिन को हमने खरीद लिया है लेकिन जिनके पार्टीस न मिलने की वजह से वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री विभाग की ओर से ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जाये कि जो ट्रैक्टर्स वगैरह हैं हम उनको जल्दी से जल्दी काम में ला सकें उनके पुर्जों का बनाने का काम हम अपने उद्योग धन्धों में पूरा कर सकें।

साथ ही हम यह भी कर सकते हैं कि बेकार नवयुवकों को काम पर लगाने के लिये छोटी छोटी मशीनें तैयार करें। जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में था तो वहां पर एक विभाग दिखाया गया था जिसके जरिये छोटे छोटे कोन्हू जो कि १५०० या २,००० रु० में मिल सकते थे, तैयार किये जाते थे। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों में नवयुवकों को लगायें, जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे हम देहातों में खोल सकें, उन में हम उन लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं।

इस के बाद जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है वह कपड़े की है। हम ने इस तरफ ध्यान किया है, मगर कपड़े की कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है। वैसे तो हमें हर जगह ही कीमत ज्यादा देनी पड़ रही हैं, मामूली से मामूली चीज की कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन जो हमारी बेसिक नीड्स की चीजें हैं, कपड़ा है, खाना है, उन के लिये हम को ख्याल करना चाहिये कि उन की कीमतें न बढ़ने पावें। जो भी जानकार लोग हैं उनकी यह राय रही है कि कपड़े की कीमत बढ़ने का कोई उचित कारण नहीं है, लेकिन कपड़े की कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप को देखना चाहिये कि इस का क्या कारण है।

17 hrs.

मैं एक छोटी सी बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। जब हम प्लैनिंग कर रहे हैं, हम एक ऐसे युग से चल रहे हैं जब हमको योजनाओं को पूरा करना है, तो मुनासिब होगा कि हम को कुछ न कुछ थोड़ा सा अपने लोगों के जीवन को नियंत्रित करने की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अब कपड़े के उत्पादन की बात को ले लीजिये। सरकार को यह विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि ऐसा कपड़ा जो कि आम तौर पर हमारे देशवासी पहनते हैं, जिसकी खपत ज्यादा है और डिमांड ज्यादा है ऐसा स्टैन्डर्ड क्लाथ जोकि मिडिल क्लास के आदमियों के पहनने के काम आता है उदाहरणार्थ कमीज, पयजामे, आदि का कपड़ा तो इस तरह के कपड़े का उत्पादन काफी मात्रा में करना चाहिए जिससे कि उसको कमी न पड़ने पावे और साथ ही इसका भी ध्यान रहे कि उसका मूल्य उचित हो और वह कौमन मेन को रीच में हो। आज होता यह है कि उनका भाव महंगा होता है क्योंकि उन की डिमांड के लिहाज से उनका उत्पादन नहीं होता है। हमारा देश चूंकि ग्रीष्म प्रधान देश है इसलिए यहां पर गरमी के कपड़ों की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ती है क्योंकि जाड़े के कपड़े तो लोग कुछ ही दिन पहनते हैं और जहां तक ऊनी कपड़ों का सवाल है उसे गरीब

लोग पहन भी नहीं सकते क्योंकि वह महंगा होता है। गरमी के कपड़े हर वक्त पहने जा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम इस तरह के विशेष कर स्टैन्डर्ड क्लाथ का जैसे कमीज, धोती व पयजामे में काम आने वाला कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ायें और साथ ही कपड़े की कीमत भी कम रक्खें। आज हमारे देश में रेजेज का जो स्तर है और रा मैटीरियल्स के जो दाम मिलते हैं, उनके आधार पर हमें कपड़े के दाम नियत करने चाहिए और इस तरह के पापुलर स्टैन्डर्ड कपड़े को खास तौर पर कीमत कम रक्खी जाये। अलबत्ता मिल वाले जो यह फाइन और सुपर फाइन कपड़ा तैयार करते हैं उनकी कीमत भले ही अधिक कर दी जायें क्योंकि यह कपड़े हमारे देश के सर्वसाधारण लोग नहीं पहनते हैं।

एक वेलफेयर स्टेट होने के नाते यह देखना सरकार का फर्ज हो जाता है कि एक इंसान की जो बुनियादी आवश्यकता की चीजें हैं वे उसे उचित भाव पर सुलभ हों। सरकार को गल्ला और कपड़ा इन दो बुनियादी आवश्यकता की चीजों को देशवासियों को उचित परिमाण में और मुनासिब कीमत पर मुहैया करनी चाहिए। सरकार को यह देखना चाहिए कि यह दोनों चीजें जनता को सस्ते दामों पर मिलें क्योंकि मिडिल क्लास के लोग पहले ही मंहगाई के बोझ के नीचे दबे जा रहे हैं और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बड़ी शोचनीय हो चली है और इसलिए सस्ते दामों पर इन चीजों के वितरण की समुचित व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए। ऐसा होने से सर्वसाधारण को बहुत राहत मिलेगी। एक वेलफेयर स्टेट होने के नाते हमारी सरकार का यह पहला काम है कि लोगों को उनकी बुनियादी आवश्यकता की चीजों को कम कीमत पर मुहैया करे और ऐसा करके ही यह जो हमारा एक वैलफेयर स्टेट कायम करने का व्रत है वह पूरा हो सकता है। बहुत सारी मात्रा में स्टैन्डर्ड क्लाथ बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये जो कि लोगों की जरूरत को पूरा कर सके। धोतियां, साड़ियां, कमीज का कपड़ा व पयजामे का कपड़ा लोगों को कम कीमत पर मुहैया किया जाय। अलबत्ता ऐसे कुछ लोग जो कि सुपर फाईन क्लाथ के शौकीन हैं और जो कि बाहर के देशों से बढ़िया किस्म का कपड़ा मंगा कर पहनना चाहते हैं उनके लिए अगर सुपर फाइन क्लाथ की कीमत में २, ४ रुपये की बढ़होत्री भी कर दी जाय तो उनको कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। अब चूंकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate. Hon. Members preceding me have rightly congratulated this Ministry on having successfully augmented the industrial potential of the country during the last few years. The production in the existing industrial units had gone up and new industries have also been established in the recent years. But, unfortunately, there has crept in some kind of controversy during the debate with regard to the role of the public sector and the private sector. As the time is short I would rather not get entagled in that, but I will straightaway proceed and say that the progress made by the private sector also is quite impressive and that made by the public sector is, of course, phenomenal and widespread. For that the Ministry deserves the congratulations not only of the members of our party but of the whole House.

Unfortunately, our statistics are neither comprehensive nor up-to-date and they do not give us a very clear

[Shri Rajeshwar Patel]

and exhaustive picture of the progress that has been made in the various industries. There are many small and medium industries which also have made very satisfactory progress. Even the printed books supplied to us by the Ministry giving the index of the progress do not give us the full picture.

While there has been a general progress in the industrial production of the country, there are certain very unfortunate features of our development, particularly with regard to industries responsible for the consumer goods. And, in the context of the economy as envisaged by our Plans and deficit financing, the necessity of laying emphasis on those industries concerning consumer goods cannot be over-emphasised. I am quite aware of the fact that most of these consumer goods industries have to depend for their manufactured goods, on the supply of raw materials which have to be imported. Our foreign exchange position has not been too happy. Therefore, if they have not been able to catch up with the requirements, that is fairly understandable. But all the same, the necessity of finding ways and means to make these raw materials available to these industries have to be found out. In these conditions, the Ministry has been able to keep the wheels of these industries moving and this is really a creditable achievement. As regards the availability of raw materials for these industries generally, I have to make one suggestion. While it was very necessary to establish basic industries in our country, we should not have overlooked the necessity of establishing industries which could provide the raw materials for the other industries to function more effectively. For instance, when we planned the expansion of the iron and steel potential of the country by three times the installed capacity before the public sector stepped in, at that time we should also have thought of augmenting production of special kind of steel that is required in the machine-making and other industries. In fact, if we carefully scrutinise the import and what we are spending over our imports, we will find that a large part of the money spent is on items which could easily have been manufactured here if only we had taken good care and in good time. Unfortunately, even to this day, we have not been able to make up our minds with regard to the actual quantity of the special kinds of alloy steel, machine tool steel that we would be requiring in the years to come and the proposal has been hanging fire with this Ministry as well as the Steel Ministry. I do not know where it has got stuck up. Even to this day we have not been able to make up our minds and the programme that is before the Government seems to be of an order which will again leave a good margin to be covered through imports which we will find very difficult to do in the years to come. Shri Ghose while he was discussing in the morning about the possibility of any appreciable success in our efforts to earn more foreign exchange by way of exports, told the House that there was not any great scope and that we could succeed probably in augmenting our exports here and there but that would not make a very material difference. I entirely agree with him that the prospect of our being a very big exporting country is rather remote in the near future. In my opinion, the better thing to do is to cut down our imports which could be substantially cut down if we took good care to start the manufacture of raw materials that our industries require.

Last time when this Ministry's demands were discussed, you were good enough to give me an opportunity when I drew the attention of the Ministry to one very important industry of the country—automobile industry. Since then an *ad hoc* committee was appointed, popularly known as the Jha Committee. They have already submitted their report, and

they have rightly earned the thanks of the Country. They have really done a good job of it and gone into the details of the problem. Unfortunately, they have not, for some reason or the other, found it possible to make their recommendations very specific. But I take this opportunity to tell the House that my worst fears in regard to the capacity of the industry as it exists today have been more or less endorsed by them. In their recommendations they have very clearly said that the industry as it exists today is incapable of coping with the requirements.

In fact, Sir, they have been making much of the scarcity of foreign exchange, and the Jha Committee had unfortunately to come to the conclusion that even in the year 1959 whatever quantity of foreign exchange was asked for was placed at their disposal. Even then they have not been able to utilise them, and they have all through been flouting the directives of the Tariff Commission. They do not have any cost accounting system as asked for by the Tariff Commission.

Under these circumstances, taking into account the great role of this industry in our economy in general I would only submit and suggest to the Ministry that the new car that they propose to bring out should be in the public sector, not because I am opposed to anything being put in the private sector, but because of the sheer incapacity of the existing units to cope with the task that is ahead of them. I think it would be only right that we should start this industry in the public sector.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the achievements of this Ministry have been creditable indeed in the year under review both in regard to industrial production as well as rise in the matter of export; but a particular matter for gratification is this, that there has been an increasing appreciation about the regional disparity that prevailed upon the industrial development of the country and the efforts that were made to bring in a balance in such developments.

I am glad, Sir, that the working group of the Small-scale Industries Board has recommended that the Government should set an example by locating large-scale public sector units in under-developed areas, and initiate a definite programme for development of small units to work as ancillaries to the large-scale units. This recommendation, no doubt, is for the Third Plan period; yet, I believe, Government would do well in taking up the removal of regional disparities in the period that is left in the Second Plan period.

In this connection, I would particularly draw the attention of the Ministry to the position that is prevalent in Punjab. As the hon. Minister knows very well, the programme in Punjab during the Second Plan period pertaining to large and medium industries envisaged five sugar factories, one co-operative spinning plant to help the handloom weavers of powerlooms in the small-scale sector, one textile finishing plant, one shoddy spinning plant, one hosiery needle plant and one electric furnace. Except for three or four sugar factories, we have not been able to accomplish anything else. The question is this. Punjab is very much backward in the matter of public sector projects and large undertakings. Out of the 20 public projects and undertakings in the country with a capital investment of Rs. 538 crores, besides the heavy loans advanced to such concerns, the State of Punjab has got only one fertiliser factory, namely, the Nangal Fertilisers and Chemicals. When we are so backward in the matter of heavy industries, at least in the matter of large and medium industries, we do expect that the Government will give us some attention.

In this connection, I would particularly invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the report of the Punjab

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Government where they have stated thus:

> "The large scale sector of industries in Punjab is under-developed. In 1956, the State had only 135 large and medium industries, employing 100 or more workers. There is an increasing pressure on the land, resulting in fall in the standard of living in the rural areas and creating an acute employment situation. Similarly, in the urban areas, there are few openings for the educated youngmen. The traditional arts and vocations of the people providing them with full or wholetime occupationg have been dying out on account of mechanisation of production. Although the emphasis in the industrial structure in the State is on small scale industries, there is still a vast scope of development. The most important bottleneck in the development of small scale industries are lack of finance, unhealthy and non-congenial conditions in workshops, non-standard production, lack of technical skill and knowhow and inadequacy of market facilities."

Now, you will be able to appreciate why the Punjab Government have not been able to complete the target—they will never be able to complete the targets—and why it has been backward in the matter of large or heavy industries. The situation in respect of the large and medium industries in Punjab will be clear from what follows in the Progress Report for April 1956 to December 1959 of the Punjab Government;

> "The programme under this head envisages State participation in the development of 11 large and medium industries at a total cost of Rs. 159:00 lakhs and expansion of industrial education in the State. Four industries were established during 1956-57 and an expenditure of Rs. 32·10 lakhs was incurred out of the total provision of Rs. 159:00 lakhs. No further progress could be made in this direction due to licence difficulties."

This is very significant. I know that the hon. Minister is very keen on helping the under-developed areas and the backward areas of Punjab and such other States in the matter of heavy industries. Yet, I cannot understand why in this particular matter, the licences were not issued. Perhaps, it was due to difficulties on account of foreign exchange shortage. All the same, there should be a sort of priority in this matter. I would beg of the Government to see that in case the policy of the Government is—it is so now—that there should be a development of the backward areas and under-developed areas or less developed areas, there should be a phased programme, and priorities should be fixed and particular attention should be given to heavy capital investment on heavy industries in the under developed areas and for attaining a balance throughout the country. Especially all those regions which are backward in this respect should have a priority.

I can see that Punjab has got certainly a very significant position. In the matter of small scale industries, I am grateful to the hon. Minister of Industry for the help that he has been giving to that sector. But here too, let us see what the Punjab has contributed in the matter of production of bicycles sewing machines, hosiery goods, etc. Owing to shortage of time, I am not going into the details of it. In these items, the achievement of the Punjab people has been very significant. Yet, from what I have read from the annual report, I can say this that Punjab has not had fair deal in Several matters. Let me refer to the centres which have been created, namely, the prototype-cum-training centres. One of them has been situated at Okhla in Delhi, another at Rajkot and the third at Howrah and the fourth is somewhere in Madras. Punjab has been overlooked in this connection. Attention

should have been given to this so far as Punjab is concerned, for the simple reason that those people who on their own initiative and effort are putting in so much energy and labour for the production of consumer goods, should be encouraged.

In this connection, as I have said, the question of finance is very much important. The total financial help in the shape of loan that has been given during the last three years is Rs. 130 lakhs by the Punjab Government and Rs. 39 lakhs by the Punjab Finance Corporation. Except for this, despite the fact that in the report itself it is indicated that more than Rs. 27 crores have been given as loan by the State Bank, and other institutions throughout the country Punjab has not been given any help.

In the matter of training, technical skill and know-how also no effort is being made to give any help to Punjab. I submit that these are things which are most important. I hope the Ministry will give particular attention to this. As the hon. Minister is keen, I do hope Punjab will be able to get that great help in the matter of development of small-scale industries, on which rightly there should be emphasis in industrial development.

In this connection, there are two or three local issues to which I beg to draw attention. I am grateful to him for having settled satisfactorily the matter about supply of yarn. There is one thing however to which I draw the attention. In that case monopoly has been given to the spinners' Association. Instead of these import licences being given to the private sector and to the spinners' association, if they are given to the Small Industries Corporation, not only would there be equitable distribution and adequate supply, but there would be reasonableness of price also.

Besides this, I would draw attention to the excise duty on staple cloth. That has hit hard the smaller units. Many of the small units are closed and more than 8,000 people are unemployed. The hon. Finance Minister, in reply to my calling attention notice, informed that only about 1,500 people are thrown out of employment. But my information is about 8,000 people are unemployed, because of the excise duty. I hope the hon. Minister would consider this matter with the Finance Minister and give them relief in the matter of exemption.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of real satisfaction that throughout from morning till now, all the hon. Members who participated have expressed some satisfaction at the performance on both the commerce and industry side. The production of the industrial sector has gone up in spite of the hardships through which both the private and public sector industries had to pass in the last two or three years, due to severe restrictions on foreign exchange. On the export front also, there has been a remarkable rise compared to what we had experienced last year, when there was a general world recession in foreign trade. Therefore, we are all very grateful to the House and through the House to the people for having appreciated this effort on the part of Government. But what I would like to urge before the House is that this result has not been due to any effort in a single year, but to a sustained industrial and economic policy since the national Government came to power. I would say that the industrial and economic policy could be well visualized if I place before the hon. House a few figures to show how the economic and industrial policy of the country has been formulated and accelerated from one Plan to another.

In the First Five Year Plan the total investment in the public sector on large-scale industries and mineral, the House will recall, was about Rs. 60 crores; in the village and small-scale industries it was Rs. 44 crores and in the matter of electric

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power—since the Plans have begun it is now more or less a State function; and it is most intimately connected with industries as most of the power is consumed by the industries—it was Rs. 260 crores in the public sector. The total investment under these three heads, which are directly connected to more or less all factory industries was about Rs. 364 crores. In the private sector, in the First Five Year Plan the total investment under these three heads was: large-scale industries and minerals Rs. 340 crores, village and small-scale industries Rs. 88 crores—a recent computation by certain schools of economics goes to show that Rs. 1 worth of investment in the small indusutries and village industries by the State promotes investment of about two to five times the total value of the outlay but we in the Ministry have calculated it on a more conservative basis, that is two times, Rs. 88 crores against Rs. 44 crores in the public sector—and power about Rs. 30 crores, making a total in the private sector under these heads of Rs. 458 crores, thus the total in the First Five Year Plan being about Rs. 822 crores in the industrial sector.

In the Second Five Year Plan, due to the deliberate policy of giving greater and greater emphasis on industrialisation, the total investment of Rs. 822 crores rose to Rs. 2,755 crores among them being Rs. 822 crores in public sector large-scale industries and minerals in the Second Plan, village and small-scale industries Rs. 180 crores and power in the public sector Rs. 481 crores, making a total investment in the industrial sector, including power, of Rs. 1,483 crores in the public sector and in the private sector Rs. 850 crores on large-scale industries and minerals, Rs 340 crores on village and small-scale industries and on private power houses Rs. 62 crores of investment, making a total of Rs. 1,272 crores.

Thus, the House will fully appreciate, from an investment of Rs. 370 crores over the five years of the First Plan, the investment sharply rose to Rs. 2,755 crores in the Second Plan In the Third Plan we are going to have a still greater emphasis on more massive industrialisation and large-scale industries and minerals, from the tentative outlay, will be about Rs. 1,300 crores in the public sector; village and small-scale industries will be between Rs. 250 crores to 300 crores, including loans and various assistance. And we hope as a result of the feelings expressed in this House and elsewhere, we might find some means and methods to raise this investment on village and small-scale industries over Rs. 300 crores—and power about Rs. 900 crores in the public sector, making an estimated total investment of Rs. 2,500 crores in the public sector on industries including power.

In the private sector, the Third Plan gross estimates are that investment on private sector large-scale industries and minerals will be Rs. 1,250 crores, village and small-scale industries, by the same computation of twice the ratio of the public investment, Rs. 600 crores and power Rs. 50 crores for the private power houses, giving a total estimated investment on industries of Rs. 1,900 crores, raising the aggregate industrial investment to Rs. 4,400 crores in the Third Plan.

It should give some satisfaction to the House that the policy in the country of rapid agricultural development and massive industrialisation is the only policy which can lift an underdeveloped country like ours and to change the proportions both in consumption, under-employment and unemployment from its levels of current disabilities and weaknesses of various types that we are experiencing to come to a stage of proper development in the future and in order to make real impression on the problem of unemployment.

While I express satisfaction on the rate of growth in industrial invest-

ment from Rs. 822 crores to Rs. 4,400 crores over a period of ten years, I should also caution the House that the various estimates made about the industrial economy reaching the point of take-off by an extra investment of Rs. 25,000 crores in the next ten years may be correct, but having seen the work on the field and more on the realistic basis I would not rather venture or hazard to make any guesses because a take-off point, as it is understood in economics, is more or less a total self-reliance without any foreign long-term credit assistance to keep the sustained growth and the accelerated growth of industry. But apart from the growth or the take-off stage of economy, I would certainly draw the attention of the House to the very great need for the still further and more massive industrial development if the country is to reach anywhere and cross the hump of under-development, and existing distress of unemployment, so that the self-sustaining growth of economy can be reached. That to my mind is a day for which we will have to strive for, more strongly, with greater vigour and removing all the laxity which our national economy today experiences in a large measure. That to my mind, in terms of aggregates, would be when the stage of economy of the country, would reach something like a production of 25 million tons of ingot steal, per year in the power field 30 million to 40 million killowatts of installed capacity of energy against the Third Plan target of about 12 million killowatts and not less than 50 per cent of the national income to be derived from the industrial region. No country in the world with gross domestic production of less than 25 percent as we are having to day from the industrial sector could think of a self-sustained growth of its economy or of providing any large measure of emplyment opportunites. For that work which lies ahead of us for the next ten or fifteen years all the people of this country, the private industrialists, the public sector industries and the two Houses of Parliament all will have to work in full harmony keeping a watchful eye on every weak link of the national economy, strengthening it as we go along the road to massive industrial development and agricultural growth and economic development so as to reach some of these targets as early as possible.

For this growth of economy which has brought the industrial index target to 151·4 from what it was last year namely, 139·7, that is a growth of 11:7 points and in terms of percentage 8·4 per cent, which has been the recorded rise in the last year, I must congratulate the private industrial sector for the very impressive record of work that they have put in in the last year. Even though many of us believe that the role of the public sector in this country in the coming years, at least for a decade or two, will be of a very major nature, one cannot fail to appreciate and must recognise without any reservation the great role that the private industry has played and what it has contributed to the growth that we witnessed during the year 1959 and before.

When this industrial growth is being considered I would like to place before the House a brief picture of what we are trying to do in the public sector during the pendency of the Second Five Year Plan, and the Third Five Year Plan, which is lying ahead. As the House knows it is our good fortune that the Steel Ministry's tentative targets of 10 million tons of coal are more or less million tons of coal are more or less being accepted. I do hope they will be firmly accepted in due course when the final Plan is approved by the country and the Government because without the basic steel which is the raw material, nutrition and strength of the national economy, it would be suffering a great deal. These three years that we have passed, I know half the number of people whom I meet from morning till evening their real trouble had been the acute shortage of basic raw materials like steel, tin plates, copper, wool tops, rayon yarn, various chemicals components, alloys and steel sheets. The day should not come again in India

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when due to any defect or any slip in planning we again face the same situation of acute shortage of tinplates, steel sheets, black sheets, galvanised steel sheets, mild steel plates, lighter sections, merchant steel and various types of steel, the scarcity of which we have experienced in the last three years in a very very intensive manner. I am quite sure that with the far-sightedness that our planners possess we will be out of the woods as far as steel is concerned.

Now I will take those sectors with which the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is primarily concerned. Out of an investment of Rs. 1300 crores, about Rs. 360 crores or more will be required for the steel expansion and perhaps with the starting of the Bokaro steel plant we will be able to reach a target of 10 million tons over and above the expansion that may take place in the private sector. The minerals and the oil will claim about Rs. 390 crores leaving about Rs. 550 to 600 crores for the projects of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Out of these, the most important project that we are undertaking is the heavy machine building plant at Ranchi. As the House already knows, this is going to produce, according to a revised target, 80,000 tons every year of industrial machinery required by the steel plants, the cement plants, the machine tool plants and various other heavy industries when the project will be completed. The investment will run to about Rs. 80 to 100 crores and by 1964 we hope that at least 25 to 30 per cent of the leavy machinery requirements of the first Indian steel plant at Bokaro—I mean the first Indian plant in the sense that the Indian machinery will go into the steel plants—will be provided by the Ranchi project. We do hope that in the first year or the second year of the Fourth Plan we shall accelerate and complete this project rolling mills and with reduction mills and all other heavy materials so as to provide to the nation one complete steel plant which could produce 1 million tons of steel, every year from the year 1966-67. Therefore, it will be a matter of great satisfaction when this Ranchi project will be completed. I can assure the House that all the preliminary contracts have already been finalised; the schedules have been drawn up and all the preliminary works have started at Ranchi. Those of the hon. Members who would accept our invitation to come to Ranchi would certainly find, when they see the site, that as much work as is necessary and something more in an accelerated manner is being done there.

Along with this Ranchi project there will be two other institutes. One institute will train machine designers from the Indian engineers of experience who shall be in future able to design indigenous machinery which would be produced in the country. The other institute will be for the foundry just on the lines of the Nottingham Foundrymen's Institute in Britain where the foundrymen of high experience will be trained from year to year. I am specially drawing the attention of the House to this because they are very vital for the future of the heavy machinery and industrial machine designing for our country.

The next important project is the heavy electrical project at Bhopal. As the House already knows, we have now programmed for three heavy electrical projects, one at Bhopal and there will be other two, one with the Russian collaboration and the third with the Czoch collaboration. The actual sites for the other two electrical projects have not been decided as yet. But I can incidentally assure the House that all the theory and the principle of dispersing heavy industries as much as possible in every part of the country will be borne in mind because already claims have started coming to us that this project should go to a particular State or the other. I can give a general assurance that they will be set up at different places.

As regards the production programme, the Bhopal project is now almost programmed to produce from the original target of Rs. 6½ crore tons per year upto Rs. 50 crore per year within the next ten years. As a matter of fact we all of us discussed this matter with Lord Chandos and it might be possible to accelerate the production and reach the target within 7-8 years. This very year from June or July the production will start giving transformers and in another three years the first hydro turbo alternator will emerge out of the Bhopal plant and by the end of the Third Plan we hope to give to the country Rs. 25 crores worth of hydel turbines, transformers, switch gears, control gears and all the other heavy electrical equipment that can flow out of such a project.

Incidentally I may mention here that we are very proud to say that the technicians and the trainees—about 2700—who are being trained in Bhopal received very high appreciation from the British experts and Lord Chandos when he visited these works. At one time Lord Chandos was rather reluctant to agree to a programme of acceleration, but when he and the other British experts saw our boys, they felt confident that any work could be attempted by these Indian engineers. Therefore, at a subsequeat talk he wanted 60 m.w. steam turbines also to be included in the programme, and we are glad to inform the House that we agreed to that, so that steam turbines, along with hydel turbines, would be included in the Bhopal project.

Over and above this, the Russian and Czech aided projects will also help to produce about Rs. 30 crores each of heavy electrical equipment, making a total of about Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 crores every year of heavy electrical equipment out of these three projects.

While I say these things with satisfaction, I must caution the House that even these three plants, with the capacities contemplated, would not be able to provide more than 60 to 65 per cent of the national requirements, and we will have to enlarge the projects and take further steps to see that we cover the entire requirements of the country in heavy electrical equipment. Therefore, I would invite the co-operation of the private sector. The private sector should also initiate some schemes and projects for the manufacture of these turbines, transformer, switch gears, drill gears and diesel generators, so that the public and the private sectors together can make the country self-sufficient in heavy electrical equipment as early as possible.

As the House is already aware, the Durgapur coalmining project is being doubled from 30,000 to 60,000 tons to include 45,000 tons of coalmining machinery and about 15,000 tons of mineral oil, petroleum and other exploration drills, riggs jigs etc. Even in this 45,000 tons of coalmining machinery, we are trying to include a diversified programme, to have mining equipment for iron ores, chrome ores, bauxite and various other types of minerals. Therefore, this Durgapur project is going to be one of our very fine projects which will give a great boost to the mineral industry.

About fertiliser projectors, as the House is already aware and as the hon. Shastriji mentioned the other day in the Federation meeting, a target of one million tons of nitrogen per year has already been approved for the Third Plan, of which about 800,000 tons will be manufactured in the public sector with the present four public sector projects at Rourkela, Neyveli, Nangal and Trombay, and three more new projects—three or four—proposed in the public sector in the Third Plan with an investment of about Rs. 125 to Rs. 130 crores. Here also, the co-operation of the private sector will be most welcome to the country, because fertiliser is a commodity for which there will always remain a constant and insistent demand. As a matter of fact, during the current and next Plans it would be better to licence import of complex of fertilisers on a liberal scale if we

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can afford the money, or even if we have to economise on other sectors. I know I am speaking in the presence of the Finance Minister, but it is imperative that in the next three or four years we should permit imports as large a quantity of complex of fertilisers as possible to meet the requirements of money crops, agriculture, tea and coffee plantations etc., because every rupee invested in fertilisers will yield to the nation two or three rupees of national gross product. Such imports of fertilisers on a liberal scale till our fertiliser plants go into production will be most beneficial.

Regarding drugs, the House already knows the details. I shall not repeat them, but I would like to say that by the third year of the third Plan we shall be in a position to produce practically every basic life-saving drug, antibiotics, sulpha drugs, alkaloids, synthetic drugs, vitamins and all the other intermediates required. The total value of drugs and immediates to be produced in the public sector will be Rs. 40 to 45 crores per year. We are fortunate in having collaboration from the Soviet Union as well as the West German firms of Bayer and Hoecht and others. The West German plant will be perhaps the first to manufacture such complex and difficult intermediates of organic chemicals in the whole of the Asiatic continent.

On the machine-tools side, the production of the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd. is already being trebled from 600 machines to 2000 machines, and we are planning two more medium type machine-tools units. As my hon. friend from Punjab and other Members had urged, it is our endeavour to see that these machine-tool plants will be dispersed in as many places as possible. Shri Nagi Reddy made a reference to the Praga tools factory. We are already doubling it up and making it practically as big as the Hindustan Machine-Tools, to give satisfaction to the State of Andhra Pradesh, and it will make also the precision machine-tools as well as various other items of engineering industry.

On the heavy machine-tools side, the House is already aware of the collaboration with the Czechoslovak Government who have given us good technical know-how and credit. The heavy machine-tool project will be one of the very complicated and difficult projects, one of the most difficult projects, if I may say so, of all the heavy industries that we are contemplating. We are not quite sure of the size, but we do believe that about 15,000 to 20,000 tons of machine-tools per year of all heavy varieties will begin to be manufactured in the Czechoslovak project, as soon as it goes into production by 1964-65.

Then, there are three small things that I would like to mention; one is the raw film, the second is the watch, and the third is the sulphur pyrites project.

The raw films project has been one of the most difficult projects, but we have been lucky to secure the collaboration of the French firm of M/s. Bauchet. There have been some misgivings in the minds of the film producers and users, but I can assure them that we are taking the greatest care about quality and about 50 to 60 per cent of the national requirements of photographic films, cine-films and X-ray films will be covered by this project, and if there are any shortages or otherwise need for higher quality goods, if necessary, we shall have to import some of the raw films for some time.

Here also, I would invite the co-operation of those internationally famous raw-film manufacturers who had so far kept themselves a little shy of India, and they have kept themselves away from collaboration with us, and say that they are most welcome to come to this country and

collaborate with us to produce the best of the raw films that they claim to produce in other parts of the world. Over and above their coming to collaborate with us, if they still want to have a unit of their own, we have no objection. In addition to the unit that we shall be having with their collaboration in the public sector, if they want to have a private unit, if they so desire to put it up on their own, we have no objection.

This will be one of the very complicated chemical lines of raw film, where we have decided that we shall manufacture every basic raw material also of this industry. Up till now, many questions had been raised in the House, but the offers we have received so far were all lame-duck offers; they only wanted to do some pigmenting and spreading of some gelatine on some imported cast base to be brought from outside. That is not the way the Indian industrial programme could function, and such a thing, was not, therefore, acceptable to us. The French firm, fortunately, has accepted all our conditions, and has given us an agreement for collaborating with us to make the base, to make the raw film, to make the X-ray film, and to make the photographic film, that is, about 3·5 million to 4 million square metres of cine-films, about half a million square metres of X-ray films, and half a million square metres of photographic films; and in the various other ancillaries and auxiliaries products also, they have promised us their collaboration.

Regarding the watch factory, there have been some doubts, but on the whole it has been well received. There have also been some doubts expressed as to why Government should go into the public sector on an item like watch. Here, I would only remind the House that a watch though it looks so small, is yet one of the most complicated and most precise machines and instruments that one can produce through an industrial base, and, therefore, it was found necessary to train young men from this country who could be thoroughly well-versed in course of time, as a result of training in the public sector watch industry, and who may be able to or be enabled to start their own industries and spread them in the far corners of this country in every State. It would be very necessary to decide with confidence in this matter, and, therefore, a public sector project was selected. The Japanese Citizen Watch Co. is one of the very highly qualified companies with a high international reputation, and we are glad that an agreement has been finalised.

The hon. Member from Kashmir, Shrimati Krishna Mehta wanted the factory to be located in Kashmir. We have the fullest sympathy with the case of Kashmir, but this is a high precision tool where even we were shaking as to whether we in the public sector should undertake it, because the private sector itself would find it extremely difficult to initiate such a difficult programme. So, it will be very difficult to put up such a plant in a place like Kashmir, where machine tool techniques are not available and where high precision engineering and environment required for such a basic difficult industry like a watch factory would not be there But we can assure her that there are various other types of industry which we are contemplating and which we have already initiated in Kashmir. In the case of the watch factory, every foreign technician who came here, every team which came here, wanted to start it only in Bangalore because the Hindustan Machine Tools factory is there. There we have hundreds of young men who know how to handle machine tools. In the ultimate analysis, a watch factory is nothing else but a conglomeration or aggrogate of different types of machine tools.

As regards sulphur, I can only say that we have been extremely lucky to have struck iron pyrites of a rich variety in Amjor. Now we hope to raise the production from 100 tons per day to 400 tons of sulphur per day.

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This was a commodity which was all the time behaving like a mirage, always escaping by the time we had reached some source. This is the first time that in Amjor we have been having a lucky strike where about 10 million tons of high grade iron pyrites have been located. The expectations are 9 to 10 times more than that, which will make the country in a major way more or less self-sufficient or at least less dependent on imports from abroad.

Regarding the NEPA Mills, I can assure Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma that though he congratulated us quite a good deal on the progress made, we are not yet at all satisfied with the progress of NEPA. We have got to improve the quality, we have got to reduce the price and we have got to increase the production. Therefore, in the Third Plan period, we are going to double the production from 100 tons per day, that is, 30,000 tons per year, to 200 tons per day, namely, 60,000 tons per year so far as newsprint at NEPA is concerned.

Mention was made of the private sector industries. My hon. friend, Shri Nagi Reddy, pointed out that we are giving too much impetus to foreign capital. For the information of the House, I may mention that in the last three years, 1957, 1958 and 1959, we have approved—these figures are, of course, under-estimates and not complete the final figures will be much more—44 cases of foreign technical collaboration in 1957, 91 cases of foreign technical collaboration in 1958 and 175 cases of foreign technical collaboration in 1959, making a total of 310 cases. I hope the House will appreciate that if out of them, about 20 or 23 are such projects where there is a majority of foreign participation, that is not a thing about which we should be so much anxious or worries. Out of 310 or more projects, about 23 are with a higher element of foreign participation. Here I would say what the national policy is.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I just inform the hon. Minister that according to my calculations on the basis or figures given to me in answer to a question, it is not out of them that only 10 or 20 have been with a majority foreign participation? In 1958-59, out of the cases of private capital collaboration that have been allowed, more than 50 per cent of the number of companies have been allowed with more than 50 per cent of the capital from foreign collaboration.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not understand how he goes by that. I may tell him in absolutely realistic terms that out of the 310 cases of foreign technical financial collaboration approved by the Government of India, about 23 cases,—as a matter of fact, the number may come to less than that; but I am taking his own figure—are with a majority of foreign financial participation.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I read our the answer given? The total number of companies allowed with foreign capital participation was 45 in the year 1958-59, out of which 23 companies have been allowed with more than 50 per cent foreign capital participation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given what the present estimates are. I was going to mention that the policy of the Government is to welcome foreign capital in all industrial development with the proviso given in the Industrial Policy Resolution that generally we prefer that Indian participation should be the majority and the foreign participation should be below 50 per cent. But where the techniques and skills are rather specialised or important to national economy and where it is not undesirable for the national economy to have foreign participation with a majority, there has been no barrier, even under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 reiterated in 1956, in the way of foreign capital having a majority with the approval of the Government.

We have been very cautious and careful to see that every project is

scrutinised before a foreign majority project is approved. But I would like to say this that the foreign countries have been giving us valuable assistance and the House has appreciated this matter from time to time, that for an under-developed country lacking in skilled functions, it is necessary that those who had the opportunity of 200 years of industrialisation should come forward to our assistance through the welcome given by us and help us to industrialise our country in these difficult and diversified lines.

I wish to mention about the private sector industries. Regarding textiles, I am not going into details. All I can say is that more production and more production is the answer to the present price question of textiles. Day before yesterday, hon. Shastriji had appealed to business and I had appealed from Bombay time and again and I do take this opportunity once more to suggest to the industry that all their difficulties and troubles are being borne in mind. We have assured them and are assuring them as much cotton as they want through indigenous as well as imported sources and it will be in the fitness of things that the private sector, as they have risen in the past, would rise to the occasion to produce more and more textiles. That alone will bring down the prices in the ultimtae analysis. They have done very well last year and in future we expect them to do better.

The House will be glad to know that we have approved 4 types of automatic looms, the Sakamoro, the Toyda, the Ruti and the Kevo which will be manufactured in this country and which will help to solve one of the basic problems of this industry, namely, modernisation. Once these automatic looms are made—Ruti, Sakamoto, Kevo and Toydo are some of the best—they will help us to produce better cloth for export as well as for internal consumption.

On cement I need not mention anything because the facts are well-known.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Regarding textiles, may I ask for a clarification, Sir? Regarding the production of long-staple cotton, last time the hon. Minister said that production of long-staple cotton should be undertaken on a large scale. Many people in Kerala took to it and later on when they were auctioned, it was found that they could fetch a price which was one-tenth the actual cost of production and all those people are suffering. Now, they have represented to the Minister. I want to know whether the Ministry has taken any steps in respect of those people who are actually producing long-scale cotton and saving foreign exchange to give them relief.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question which my hon. friend has put should be put to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. But I can assure the hon. Member that we shall convey his feelings because I do not know the actual facts. All I know from general contact with that Ministry is that every assistance is being given for the growing of long-staple cotton and in the last 4 years and the rise in production has been due to their efforts. But I will certainly convey this feeling to the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

Then, regarding the automobile industry it has been one of the Cinderalla industries of this country. Criticism has been pouring from various quarters (*Interruptions*). All I can say is that I have always felt that for an under-developed country like ours, the private automobile industry has done very well and has done really good work for this country. They have produced cars vehicles and other trucks of various types, the trail loaders and smaller trucks and others, which an under-developed country could feel proud to produce.

Having done so I should caution them about what the Jha Committee has suggested. They should immediately undertake—as they have already started taking to it—to instal all plant and machinery so as to make

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

the whole vehicle and all the vehicles produced, practically 85 to 90 per cent indigenous within the shortest space of time. The necessary foreign exchange we have been granting them; and if more is required we are prepared to grant. But we will not allow them merely to halt and retard the growth of the indigenous content of this industry.

On ancillaries also the Jha Committee has made very good and knowledgable observations. At one time it was believed that the ancillary growth is rather small. Many Members have been repeatedly saying this. But this has been analysed in the chapter on the Ancillaries of automobiles. More or less our industry is following a pattern of the continent, aiming at the production of a large proportion of the thing. The Improvement of the ancillaries is going on an accelerated scale and we are going to give greater boosting to the ancillary industries in the Third Five Year Plan. As a matter of fact, in order to make the growth of ancillary industry possible, we are thinking of functional industrial estates in the Third Plan.

That is, there will be some estates which will be devoted to a complete variety of ancillaries required for a particular industry. That is, if the automible industry consists of 4,380 parts or so, then we shall try to parcel out in one sector of one single estate, practically all the components required for the automobile industry. Like that, half a dozen or more junction industrial estates can grow for this.

Similarly, for radio components. We will try to see that all the components that go into the radio, about 130 or 140 of them—are properly parcelled out and produced at some of these industrial estates. There would be many of such junctional industrial estates in different parts of the country so that intensive attention could be given to the scientific growth of ancillary industries which, in turn, would spread to the different parts of the country.

18 hrs.

I was touching the subject of automobiles and hon. Members may not pardon me if I slip over the matter of people's motor. When hon. Shastriji was the Minister of Railways, he gave us Janta Trains which were initiated in his time. I do hope and I can assure the House that as the Commerce and Industry Minister, during his time, we will have the people's car; car of the people, manufactured by the people for the people of this country.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): We want industries for the people; a car is not for the people.... *(Interruptions.)*

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: By the time the car comes in the market, the Finance Minister would have made it cost Rs. 50,000.... *(Interruptions.)*

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has more or less been insistent demand from the people. Every hon. Member has been pressing that for the lower middle income group we should have a car within the price range of Rs. 6,000, 6,500.... *(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rival claims for the car immediately, now itself?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Just as we have janta trains, we will have janta cars at the earliest possible time. I am not going into the merits. We shall try to give it the maximum consideration.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What will be the price in the black market?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That price would not be told by the hon. Minister but by the other people.... *(Interruptions.)*

Shri Manubhai Shah: Once there is mass production of these cars, all the worries which are rightly expressed by the hon. Members will vanish It is the scarcity that has produced these conditions, that has upset our psychology for the last one or two years. Once these basic things are produced, it will give a growth to the motorisation and will benefit the existing automobile industry by increasing the demands and it will stimulate the growth of motorisation. In this endeavour, we will try to take the help of the private sector wherever it has the capacity to produce the component parts from the present installed capacity.

Now, from the booklet circulated to the hon. Members, they would be in a position to notice the good progress in the manufacture of industrial machinery. I may summaries the position. The sugar machinery has made the maximum progress. This year we are installing four complete sugar plants each of which can crush 1,000—1,200 tons of sugarcane per day. The indigenous content is 80—85 per cent and only 10—15 per cent foreign. We shall be able to deliver 8-9 complete sugar plants in the next year and from 1962 onwards eery year 21 plants would be produced per year during the Third Plan which would give us 105 units in five years of which about 60—65 will be perhaps going to the new sugar factories and 40—45 for the replacement of the existing or expansion of the existing factories.

About cement machinery--we hope with the three factories going up, in 1962, we shall be able to deliver six complete cement plants per year from 1962 onwards, each with a capacity of 600 tons per day. Therefore, to achieve the cement targets of 13--15 million tons in the Third Plan we may not have to depend upon imported machinery. Similar progress has been made in the paper machinery. Certain attempts have been made and some plants will be delivered but the progress is not as good as in the sugar or cement machinery and we do hope that within the next one year, as efforts are going on, we may be able to have five 50-ton per day paper plants per year for the establishment of paper factories. I would here urge the need which we are emphasising for the small-scale paper units. It is our hope, now that we have licensed three manufacturers who will deliver to us 20 to 25 plants per year of 5 tons to 10 tons and below at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs, we may be able to establish in the remote corners of the country, in order to disperse the paper industry, about 200 to 250 small-scale plants in the coming five years.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What about paper from bagasse?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Paper is already being produced from bagasse Shri Nagi Reddy is probably referring to newsprint. Newsprint is not being produced from bagasse. We find it very difficult to produce. Paper is already being produced from bagasse in many factories. Most of the new factories are coming up only based on bagasse.

On the textile machinery front we expect the requirements to be of the order of Rs. 30 crores per year. We have now formed certain groups of manufacturers which are in the stage of formation. The present annual production of textile machinery is about Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 10 crores. They will deliver to the country in the next two to three years about Rs. 20 crores worth of machinery per year.

I have already dealt with the matter of machine tools. I will now come to the last point, and that is about the small-scale industries.

An hon. Member: Last point from behind

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, about small-scale industries, which is dearest to the heart of the Minister of Commerce and Industry and all of us, I actually swear by the small-scale industries, because I do believe that as far as employment problem in the country is concerned and production of consumer goods, it can be met largely by the spread and acceleration

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

of small-scale industries, including khadi, handicraft, coir, silk, mechanised small-scale industries, handloom etc. All these industries have done well in the Second Plan.

The allocation of the Third Plan has been to the extent of Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 300 crores. But we do hope that the vitality and the crying need which these industries pick out from every corner will make us revise our thinking on this more and more and we will have a larger investment in the Third Five Year Plan.

Sir, there has been a feeling that in the Punjab, as the hon. Member was saying, prototype factory is not being given. I can assure him that even in the French Prototype Centre a portion of the instruments has already been decided to be put at Ludhiana because Ludhiana is the nerve-centre of small industries in the Punjab. We have also assured in the Small Industries Board that every State in this country will have one prototype centre, either of radio components or of canned fruits and vegetables or of electrical instruments or of mechanical and other instruments or like the foundry and light engineering in Howrah or the machine tools in the West German Project in Okhla. Within the Third Five Year Plan period we are endeavouring to provide every State in the country with one major prototype centre, and Punjab will not miss the bus, it will perhaps be the first to get it because it deserves it most.

An hon. Member: What about Batala?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Places will be determined in course of time by technical experts.

Here I was trying to mention only this, that there has been some reference about curbs on consumption, restriction on consumption. For a country of such low consumption as India and with such a vast population with an absolutely low income of Rs. 290 to Rs. 300 per year, when we think in realistic or practical terms, curbs on consumption at the moment are not very realistic of practicable. We will have, therefore, to produce more and more consumer goods to catch up with the rate of growth in national income particularly in the poorer sectors and all that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry can appeal to the private industry in the large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale sectors and all public industries is to produce more and more consumer goods so that the demands could be stimulated, the national income can be re-absorbed through larger volume of wage goods and which in turn will work as an anti-inflationary measure for a fast development economy. Therefore, in that particular matter the small-scale and medium scale industries have to play a major role.

In this connection, industrial estates is one of our principal instruments of propaganda. I am glad to inform the House that for these estates Rs. 27 crores have been tentatively allotted which may be sufficient for 300 major industrial estates and about 200 rural industrial estates. We have taken full cognizance of the feelings in this House that rural industrial estates must become an important programme for spreading industries in the villages. In the Second Plan we had only 20 of them; we have not yet completed even those 20 estates. But in the third Plan we believe that we shall establish 200 rural industrial estates in different villages, the villages having a population of less than 5,000. We have defined a village in the Plan. A village means an area with a population of less than 5,000. Besides, these 200 rural industrial estates in the third Plan, another 300 other industrial estates in city, urban, semi-urban and other areas will be started, as against about 100 industrial estates in the second Plan.

To make our promises more perfect so that people may not disbelieve what we are saying, in the next year also we have included ten to 20 industrial estates for the backward areas like

Etah, Jhansi, etc. There are very many backward areas, and I am merely mentioning some. There are backward areas in Rajasthan, some backward areas in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all parts of the country. There are industrially backward areas throughout the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Backward does not mean those sitting behind!

Shri Manubhai Shah: An Hon. Member was perhaps pulling my coat from behind and I thought I could satisfy him by saying something! (*Laughter*). The idea is this. I was no. saying all this in a lighter vein. I was saying that we feel very much that the industrially backward places must be looked after and must be given a higher priority than other areas. So, those areas will be properly looked into. We have not decided any place so far. 10 to 20 industrial estates will be allocated for the industrially backward areas in the coming year, 1960-61, so that the programme could be started and then enlarged in the third Plan to cover 300 major industrial estates and 200 rural industrial estates.

I have taken too much time of the House. I would not like to take any more time. All I can say is this: that all our policies ultimately depend upon the foreign exchange resources and the manufactured articles, and even though my friend Shri Bimal Ghose put it slightly differently, the future depends upon the exports and still more exports of manufactured articles over and above the traditional exports that are taking place. Therefore, the industries will be well-advised in this regard. As a friend of industry, I would like to make an earnest appeal to them as we have been making appeals from various platforms, that export is a must, and the take-off stage in the economy will only come provided our exports are increased, as we have done last year thanks to the efforts of all the officers and of my colleague Shri Satish Chandra and other friends. More and more export is the only way to industrialise this country because export and industry both go together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This discussion will continue tomorrow.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: One question which is very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are already ten minutes behind schedule.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Just half a minute, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then many hon. Members who are standing may like to put questions!

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री मोटर-कार बनाने की बात तो कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि पार साल उन्होंने जो यह वादा किया था कि एक साल के बाद देश में टायर्ज की सैल्फ-सफिशिएन्सी हो जायगी, जब कि आज-कल देश में कार और ट्रक के टायर्ज दो सौ रुपए ब्लैक में मिल रहे हैं, तो फिर उस वाइदे का क्या हुआ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: मैंने एक हफ्ता पहले हाउस में स्टेटमेंट रखा था कि इतनी नई टायर फैक्ट्रीज को हमने लाइसेन्स किया है कि हम तो आशा करते हैं कि तीन साल के बाद हमारे यहां टायर्ज का एक्सपोर्ट होगा। आज भी थोड़ा सा हो रहा था, लेकिन बीच में धक्का लग गया और डिमांड बढ़ गई। मैं उनको एशोरेंस दे सकता हूं कि हम न सिर्फ मोटर-कार इंडस्ट्री को टायर्ज और ट्यूब्ज के बारे में सैल्फ-सफिशेंट करेंगे, बल्कि हमारा जो नया मैथड है, उसमें एक्सपोर्ट भी होगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री ब्लैक मार्केटिंग तो बन्द करवायें।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: फिलहाल जो तक्लीफें हैं, उनको हम इम्पोर्ट कर के भी दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This discussion will continue tomorrow.

18.14 hrs.

*INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the half-hour discussion. I may just say for the information of hon. Members that ten minutes would be taken by the hon. Member who starts the discussion, ten minutes by the hon. Minister and then the balance of ten minutes may be utilised for questions. I have got notice from three hon. Members who want to put questions. Now, Shri Tangamani is absent. So, Shri Sampath may start the discussion.

Shri Sampath (Nawakkal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this discussion arises out of the answers given on the 29th February, 1960 to Starred Question No. 646. I fully realise the responsibility in raising such discussions which pertain to a matter of an institution.

First of all, I want to give out the figures of the sums allotted to the Indian Institute of Public Administration by the Government of India. In fact, it is the amount allotted that has created an amount of interest and curiosity in the mind of this House. From 1954-55 to 1959-60, the total amount sanctioned by the Government of India as grants-in-aid amounts to Rs. 53.37 lakhs. This answer was given on the morning of 29th February. The same evening, the General Budget for 1960-61 was presented in this House and we were surprised to find that in addition to the already allotted sum of Rs. 53.37 lakhs, another sum of Rs. 10.86 lakhs is to be given as grants-in-aid this year to that Institute.

In addition to this, this institute is receiving a very fabulous amount as a grant from the Ford Foundation. In its Fifth annual report, we find something mentioned about this grant:

> "Mention was made in the last report of the two instalments of the Ford Foundation grant each of 166,666 dollars which had been received. The third instalment is awaited."

Then there is a curious thing:

> "The second instalment of the Ford Foundation grant is kept with our bankers in New York and it is primarily meant for financing the institute's activities abroad."

It is very extraordinary to have this amount in a New York bank and to incur expenditure whenever these people go to America. I want to know, what is the harm in getting the necessary foreign exchange like any other body or person through the Reserve Bank, when needed after submitting the types and items of expenditure? But they seem to find it very convenient and comfortable to have this amount in a New York Bank. This is a very curious aspect.

Thus, they are getting really a very large sum from two powerful organisations, one from Government and another from the Ford Foundation. If we look at the pattern of expenditure incurred by the Institute, it is really rather more curious. In the Budget estimates for 1959-60 of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, we find that for conferences abroad a sum of Rs. 20,000 is allotted; for pay and allowances Rs. 3,70,000; office expenses Rs. 1,20,000. This is so far as the Institute is concerned. The institute includes the Indian School of Public Administration also. Also the Budget estimates of the Indian School of Public Administration: for 1959-60 indicate the pay of teaching staff regular; as Rs. 79,200; pay for visiting professors part-time as Rs. 10,000; office staff as Rs. 23 500; and for office expenditure Rs. 25,000.

*Half-an-hour discussion.

In the balance-sheet as at 31st December, 1958, we find something else. For furniture and fixtures at cost as per last balance sheet plus additions during the year, it comes to about Rs. 72,462.26 nP.

There is one other item which really baffles us. In the Assets column of the Balance Sheet given in the Fifth Annual Report of the Institute there is an item "Travelling Allowance advances" which amounts to Rs. 1,93,507.92. Although it is given out in the memoranda and other reports that it has different activities such as convening seminars, arranging meetings, convening conferences, running the school etc. the most facinating item of activity for the Institute seems to be: travel abroad, travel abroad. In every budget, in every balance sheet we find provisions like Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50 000 for travel abroad, so much so that in the assets side in the present balance sheet we find an item "Travelling Allowance Advances" to the tune of Rs. 1,93,507.92.

Then, although these grants have been given and so much of expenditure has been incurred, what is it that they have produced? What is the result that has come out of this huge expenditure? The hon. Minister was pleased to give in her statement the number of students admitted to the Indian School of Public Administration since its inception. In 1958-59 the total number was 33 and in 1959-60 the number was 32. So, 65 students have been admitted according to her statement. But when we read their Annual Report, 1958-59, this is the dismal story that comes before our eyes. In the Annual Report of the Indian School of Public Administration, 1958-59, page 4, it is stated:

> "For admission to the courses in 1958-59 there were 133 and 99 applicants for seats in the first and second year classes respectively, and 20 and 28 respectively were called for interview. Nine and 18 joined the classes, but 7 and 10 respectively dropped for one reason or other."

I say that this is a very extraordinary situation though one might not hesitate to call it ridiculous. With all this huge expenditure, with all this paraphernalia, this is the affair or thing which is going on there—one class consisting of only two students and another consisting of 14 students. Also, this includes 6 officers from the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh who were students in the second year class, deputed by their State Governments.

In this connection, perhaps it would not be improper for me to recall what a Minister of a State told me in a casual talk when I enquired of him about this Institute. I asked him "What is your experience with regard to this Institute?". He said "Not very heartening. We sent an officer to get trained in the school. You know what happened? That officer was asked to take classes, and he was not taught anything". This shows that the School has no plan at all. This is not due to lack of efficient persons in the school. I hear, that it is the great munificience of this Government has created an inertia in that school. Now that they have got money, they have started scratching their heads for new plans. They do not know what to do with their money. They ask students who get admitted into the School to take classes and then send them back without any training. The Minister said that it was a waste in every respect. He said "We lost his services for that period and he did not get any training. He was asked to take classes". This is what the Minister said and, remember, the Minister is a very responsible Minister, a very popular person even in North India.

The purpose of our raising this discussion is to know what happens there. Perhaps, the hon. Minister may be in possession of some information which is not available to us. In this connection, I would like to say that it was with very great diffi-

[Shri Sampath]

culty that I was able to lay my hands on four or five Reports published by the Institute. When I went to the Lok Sabha library and asked the Librarian whether he could supply me any publication that concerns this Institute, he said nothing was available. It is rather surprising. We have given them Rs. 53.37 lakhs so far, and we want to give them another Rs. 10.86 lakhs this year, but not even a single report has been sent to the Lok Sabha library; even though the Institute of Public Administration and School of Public Administration are sending their students here to utilize our library during the inter-session period.

Our Library is catering to those students in spite of the fact that they have erected a big building worth lakhs of rupees and have a library at a considerable cost. The cost of the building is Rs. 32 lakhs. When there are thousands of students, young children stranded out in the streets for lack of proper schools facilities there is a school which does not know what to do in that building which had been completed within three years of the Institute's inception. It has got a huge building costing Rs. 32 lakhs. The Institute is very proud of its membership.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Sampath: Just one minute. I will say only one thing more.

It very proudly announces in its Fifth Annual Report, page 17, that—

> "On the whole, the Institute has made good progress during 1958 in regard to both operational and organisational aspects of programme of work. Membership has reached the figure of 1220;"

It very proudly announces that here, but what we find in the Balance Sheet makes very interesting reading. In the 5th Annual Report, we find a Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958. And the 13th item in the Assets column, "Book Debts (Considered good), for subscriptions receivable as Rs. 20,010:25 nP." So, the subscription arrears are more than Rs. 20,000. The membership is 1,220. Practically, I am afraid, 99 per cent members would not have contributed their subscription amount, otherwise the arrears need not amount to such a figure. Why are the members who are very eminent persons in different walks of life reluctant to pay their subscription? Is it because the Government of India is paying lakhs or millions of rupees and the Ford Foundation is paying millions of rupees? They turn out no considerable work. To get these books, as I was narrating, it was a great job. Even now I am not able to get two Annual Reports. They are not there. They, the Institute people, are searching for them still. Frantic phone calls have been made from our Parliament Library but they are not able to supply them. This is the state of affairs.

As there is no time, I do not want to make any other new point. As the Ministry is making so much contribution, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this Institute is brought under some official check and control. Now it is not under the University Grants Commission. It is not under the Ministry of Education. It is not under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a super-autonomous body which submits to no one. It receives so much money which no other university or institution in this land is able to receive irrespective of its efficient working.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sharma He can only ask a question or two.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want to ask questions. I do not want to make a speech. I am not in a mood to make a speech.

How many foreign lecturers have been invited by this Institute and what is the sum paid to them? Is it

not a fact that one Professor Herman came here and spoke on programme budgeting and was paid Rs. 1,100 per day in addition to boarding, lodging and other facilities? Has any book by that gentleman been published? May I also know if any administrative problems are referred to this Institute for study? There are other bureaus where such problems are discussed and studied. Have any problems been referred to this Institute for study? At the same time I want to know if any publications have been brought out by this Institute—publications bearing upon research in administration and other things? I also fail to understand the difference between the Indian Institute of Public Administration and the Indian School of Public Administration. I do not know what it means. I would like to know how the money that is being given is being spent for the training of those young men who go there for producing works of research and for carrying on research in specific problems of administration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I would ask just two or three question but they will have to be in certain background. Is it not a fact that this Institute is represented by elected officials and non-officials who are the most eminent persons in this country?

Is it not a fact that all the expenditure is scrutinised not only by an executive council consisting of all thse members but is also placed before a general body and is passed annually after discussion which is held under the Presidentship of the Prime Minister himself?

Is it also not a fact that the Ministy of Finance is represented on the executive body and that a thorough scrutiny abuot the expenditure incurred was made and even an economy committee was set up by the executive itself to check and see that not a single pie is mis-spent?

I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that this Institute is on the lines of one of those highly spoken of international institutes, on the lines of those institutes which you have in almost all the developed countries, like, U.K., U.S.A. and all other places and that this Institute's work has been spoken of with the highest approbation not only by the most eminent persons visiting this country but also from the places abroad, and this Institute has produced at least a dozen documents which are of extremely great value to the Administration and that these seminars have been held under the Chairmanship of persons....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not putting questions, but he is giving information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is an institute, it is not a Government department. It is quite an extraordinary thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But all this information will be given by the hon. Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister will give the information. That is absolutely true. I have asked definite questions as to how many documents have been produced and whether any useful documents have been produced by this Institute through the seminars and all that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): How is it that most of the members of this Institute are the officials of the Ministries, like, Home, Finance and Planning? I want to know whether such institutes are functioning in such an autonomous capacity in other countries. I also want to know how many members pay a subscription regularly.

What is the actual qualification of Shri N. Menon, the member of this Institute? I want to know whether he holds any diploma in Public Administration, how he was selected, how he was appointed and how he is continuing there without any qualification in Public Administration.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Is it not a fact that the Government has given another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs when the Institute has failed to bring the desired result?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us the persons who are actually working in the Institute and also their antecedents so that we may have a full appreciation of its working?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the antecedents also. Then perhaps an encyclopaedia might have to be prepared.

Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North): I want to know why is it that this particular Institute is being nursed by the Finance Ministry instead of the Home Ministry or the Education Ministry?

Another thing that I want to know is: has the Director written any books on Public Administration? Are any records of his lectures being kept and published? Why is it that this particular Institute does not attract even the Delhi unemployed graduates when a sum of Rs. 100 is paid as scholarship every month?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have raised various points. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has answered to a certain extent the objections and the criticisms made by certain Members, opposite.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he prefaced every observation with a question, "is it not?".

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I think the hon. Member is very much well informed, and I think what he has asked is the truth.

The idea of establishing an institute of public administration was in the First Five Year Plan Report itself. The transformation of a law and order State into a Welfare State and the expanding tempo of development made the Government and the country feel that there was necessity for a growing number of personnel to be trained in details of public administration and organisation. As I said, the Planning Commission first studied this matter, and Mr. Paul Appleby who came here and reported in 1953 also recommended that Government should sponsor such an institute to give training to the personnel in this country for taking more responsibility, and therefore with this idea this institute was established.

As I had stated in my answer to the Question, the Institute was established in 1954, and the school, under the auspices of the Institute, started functioning only in 1958, that is quite recently. The idea was to impart a type of training which is not easily available, and to conduct various type of researches and studies for which facilities are not available, in various universities, and as Shri Mathur has pointed out, such institutes for specialised training and study exist in many advanced countries of the world.

Shri Sampath: Under universities.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, no.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Therefore, this Institute was established with the idea of imparting specialised training and research, and I can tell the House that this Institute has been doing wonderful work in the field of research, in the field of holding seminars on specialised subjects, in the field of having discussions, group discussions, in the field of bringing out certain detailed knowledge about the system of administrative working in India; cer-

tain researches have also been made as in how to streamline the administrative system to make it more productive.

I have no time to go into the details of the number of publications that have been brought out by this Institute, the number of seminars conducted etc. (*Interruptions*). I do not know why they are interrupting me without listening to me properly.

Objections have been raised about the grant given by the Ford Foundation, and it has been asked why it has been kept in the New York Bank. As perhaps the House knows, this grant, a very substantial grant of Rs. 16·5 lakhs, was made by the Ford Foundation before the Institute started working. That is, the whole purpose of this grant was to encourage the future prospects of the Institute which was just going to be started. This grant has been financing certain conference, rather the expenditure involved on delegates attending those conferences. The grant is also being utilised for paying the visiting lecturers and professors. This grant is being utilised for awarding fellowships to certain trainees who have gone abroad. Therefore, it was much more conveninent for this grant to remain there because it involves foreign exchange, and it was also easy to pay there in forengn exchange the visiting professors who were coming here.

Shri Nagi Reddy: (Anantapur): Who administers the grant?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: But I can tell the House that all these payments and sanctions have got the approval of the Government of India. Whatever has been sanctioned has been sanctioned with the Government's approval.

Objections have been raised to the total grant that has been given by Government so far, which comes to Rs. 55·37 lakhs. A very big amount from this has gone towards the construction of a building, a hostel and staff quarters. Members of Parliament here have come forward time and again and pleaded for the establishment of hotels in educational institutions, and stated that the educational institutions should not be run in small hutments on the wayside, but should have a proper location, a proper building, and the students must have facilities for having a proper hostel accommodation, and that the staff who come from outside must also have proper residence facilities here. All these things have been brought up before this House time and again, and I think they are very reasonable suggestions. Those very suggestions were taken into consideration. If we did not provide a hostel for this institute, then the students who come mostly from all over India, would have found it very difficult, if not impossible, to get accommodation. Therefore, it was very necessary for the institute not only to construct its own buildings, because it is doing so much of diversified work, but also to construct a hostel and staff quarters. It is not that this institute is only connected with training and educating students, it has also to do research work; it has to hold seminars, conferences and it has to have a good and decent library for doing research work. This institute is doing some type of work for the first time on an experimental basis; there are so many things which are being studied by this institute for the first time. So, it does require a good background of a good library and good reading material, so that the students who want to do justice to their subject may have ample facilities. Therefore, all these things, had to be considered, and, therefore, such a big sum went towards the construction of buildings. So, this expenditure has not only been incurred on the institute building, it has also been incurred on the hostel and the staff quarters.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwary Sinha]

Another point was raised about the number of students. The school, whose primary purpose is to teach, was started only in 1958, and not much time has elapsed to warrant our saying that a sufficient number of students have not come forward. For the first year, the number of students who took training in the institute was: Private indivduals: 27; State Government officers: 6. In 1959-60, the number of private individuals came to 26, and that of State Government officers and university teachers came to 6. Three types of students come here for traming and study; one is the category of students who have a Bachelor's or Master's degree; another type of students who come here are university teachers who want to undergo specialsed training in public administration.

Shri Sugandhi: That is misleading. They only give diplomas, not Master's degrees.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The third category of students who come here is that of officers from the State Governments who come on deputation. It is not really an international lapse on the part of the institute that so many State Governments have not yet found any representation here. This lack of representation of certain States has just been an accidental matter. There was no bar on the State Governments sending their officers here for training; some of the State Governments have not taken advantage of this institute, because they might not have found it possible to send their officers here either because of their inability to spare suitable officers because of the additional expenditure that would devolve on them for meeting the pay and allowances of the officers during the period of training, and, therefore, certain States have not not yet represented. But there is no lapse on the part of the institute at all. It is the State Governments who have not come forward to send their officers or their nominees. We hope that the other State Governments also would utilise the services of such a good institute as this which is offering such specialised training and facilities for study and research work.

Another point was raised, that representation has not been given properly on a regional basis. This Institute has an all-India composition and all-India spirit and it cannot work on a bias of certain regional representation. It is possible that people round about Delhi might be taking more advantage of this Institute because it is so near. That is a natural phenomenon. If they want to take advantage of this circumstance, should the doors of the Institute be shut for them? This has nothing to do with regional representation. Naturally, when a number of students come and they have to be admitted, it should be at the choice and discretion of the Institute to admit the number of students according to its capacity. Naturally, when the students come for admission, their merit will be taken into account. If a certain number of students has not admitted, it is becausce they could not come up to the standard and merit prescribed.

Then the question of financial difficulties always comes. On the one hand Members of Parliament raise the objection that so much grant has been given. An Institute of this order which has got a limited membership, which has started only a few years back does not get much of financial grant from private sources. But because of its national spirit and the national service that it is doing and the pioneering work that it is doing in certain administrative spheres, it was thought that the deficit of this Institute should be met by Government grant. But all the time Government have been reminding them to reduce their expenditure and to meet their recurring expenditure from out of their own fees for membership and other income. We have been assured that in future the Institute will depend more and more on their own subscriptions. But for

the present, this was not possible because of the very limited membership and because the fees charged from the students who are getting training are not at all sufficient to cover even the recurring expenditure of this Institute.

From the figures supplied, we find that the non-recurring expenditure has been considerably reduced, but the recurring expenditure has gone up. The recurring expenditure has gone up naturally because of the expansion of the activities of the Institute. The latest figures are that the recurring expenditure has gone up to Rs. 7.27 lakhs, and the non-recurring expenditure has gone down from Rs. 16·73 lakhs to Rs. 5·65 lakhs. Therefore, we see that the non-recurring expenditure is considerably reduced and we hope that in future it will be reduced further.

I may also point out that the Government of India have made it very clear to the Institute that they have to restrict their expenditure and though we do not interfere in the day to day activities of the Institute—and we do not propose to interfere in their day to day activities—we have advised them to work to a programme on a grant not exceeding Rs. 9 lakhs per annum recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

Then certain points were raised about the expenditure involved in travelling. I may point out that most of this expenditure coming under this item of travelling allowance is on account of the travelling expenses of the delegates attending the international conference. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has already mentioned about international conference. The name of the international Institute is the International Institute of Administrative Sciences and its headquarters is in Brussels. This is a very very respectable International Institute to which many countries which have any sort of Institutes of Public Administration or allied institutions send their delegates. We have also been sending our delegates to this Institute and also to a round table conference which takes place at the same time.

As Shri Harish Chandra Mathur pointed out, this International Institute of Administrative Sciences has been giving some very valuable and constructively useful suggestions. The discussion which were held at these international conferences have been extremely useful.

Now, I would like to give the break-up of the figures because the first Member who raised this discussion specifically mentioned that. In 1958-59, the Institute incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 25,000 on account of travelling expenses of the three delegates attending this international conference. This Institute, as an independent member of that International Institute of Administrative Sciences, like many other countries, also acts as a national section representing this country. This conference is an annual feature and they have their conferences and round table talks. For 1958-59, we sent three delegates; and that is the practice of every country to send three delegates.

During 1958-59, again the Institute had to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 30,000 on the travelling expenses of the five school teachers deputed for further training abroad. These teachers went under the auspices of this Institute for training in U.S.A.

A further amount of about Rs. 39,000 was spent on the passage money to 6 Fellows deputed to go abroad by the school. This Institute deputed these people for fellowships and they went there. They were not provided any extra travelling allowance but they were provided with allowances for their stay and study there.

During 1959-60, the Institute expects to spend only about Rs. 10,000 on conferences abroad. The expenditure on fellowship has also been reduced to about Rs. 5,000. For the year 1960-61, the budgeted expenditure on con-

[Shrimati Tarkeshwary Sinha]

ference is Rs. 10,000 and for fellowship it comes to Rs. 10,000. The expenditure on fellowships for 1959-60 and 1960-61 do not provide any amount for travelling expenses.

An Hon. Member: What about the metric conference expenditure?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There was another point raised by the hon. Member about the position of this Institute. It is a good institute. I would request the hon. Members to see the Annual Report of the Institute which is before me. I do not want to waste the time of the House and the hon. Members.....

Shri Nagi Reddy: Where is the Annual Report? Is it in the Library?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It will certainly be in the Library.

An Hon. Member: It is not available in the Library.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Members have complained that they have searched for it and asked the Librarian and he could not supply them this Report. That was the complaint that even a copy is not here in the Library. Though the students from there come here and study some of their reports are not here.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is the usual practice for every published document to be placed in the Library. If it has not been placed, I shall see that it is place. But I may just say that the hon. Members did not bring it to our notice. If they had brought it to our notice, copies would, certainly, have been placed in the Library. This is a public document and there is no secrecy about it. This is an audited document, which is audited every year by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Therefore, if the copy is not in the Library, I shall certainly get it and have it placed in the Library.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Is it audited by the Government Auditor or by its own auditor?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I shall ask the Institute to supply the Library with a copy of the report. I shall certainly place it in the Library of Parliament. This is the Institute's document.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Government is spending so much on this Institute those people who are managing it should feel that it is their concern to see that whatever is published or produced by them is sent here to the Library so that the hon. Members might know what is happening or being produced there.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Certainly, I shall have it supplied. But hon. Members raised this question whether it is the Government's responsibility or whether it is the Institute's responsibility. (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: What about that Professor who was paid Rs. 1000 a day?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everything cannot be discussed within half an hour; and even that time is out.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not know what argument is there for the supply of a copy to the Library and why the hon. Member is taking so much time of this House on this issue.... (*Interruptions.*)

There is another point—composition of the executive council, of which the Prime Minister is the President and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission is the Vice President. If you see the composition, it is a very respectable composition; because the Government is giving such a big grant and is giving annually such big grants, Government is anxious that certain representatives of the Government are there in this executive council. We examine their budget estimates and

we make a detailed examination. We do want to make it very clear that the Government does not propose to go into or interefere in the day-to-day administration of this Institute. I can assure the House that the Government has been examining and also the executive council though elected has such important representatives of the Government on it, has been examining their proposals. Then the budget estimates come to the Ministry of Finance and then our officers also examine the accounts minutely and in great detail. We take all pains to see that extra expenditure is not incurred unnecessarily. Therefore, there is no cause to worry or feel anxious that a lot of money is being drained about.

I must conclude my speech by saying that this Institute has been doing very useful work and the Government thinks that in the future it will depend less and less upon the Government grants. But Government also thinks that to a certain extent the recurring losses should be made up by the Government contribution.. (*Interruptions*) Thank you, Sir.

18.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 31st March, 1960/Chaitra 11, 1882 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, March* 30, 1960/*Chaitra* 10, 1882 (*Saka*)]

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	A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 321 dated the 19th March, 1960, making certain amendment to the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1955, was laid on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.	
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REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 8642

Eighty-first Report was presented . . .

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 8643-44

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement on the outcome of the Indo-Pakistan financial discussions held at Rawalpindi in March, 1960

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS...8644—8815

Discussion in Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry commenced. The discussion was not concluded

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HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . 8815—34

Shri E. V. K. Sampath raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 29th February, 1960 to Starred Question No. 464 regarding Indian Institute of Public Administration

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) replied to the debate

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY MARCH, 31, 1960/CHAITRA 11, 1882 (*SAKA*)—

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and also consideration of the Motion to refer the Bombay Reorganisation Bill to the Joint Committee

GMGIPND--LSII—7 (Ai) LS—16-4-60—950